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AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

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Ship Bearing Israel Cargo Freed by UAR

The Egyptian authorities on Thursday released the 7,244-ton Greek freighter Nicolas Caires, which was held in Port Said on Wednesday on a voyage from Haifa to Hong Kong with a cargo of cement and steel scrap, according to Reuter.

The Nicolas Caires passed through the Suez Canal and continued her voyage after being released.

She was the third ship to be held up by the U.A.R. for carrying Israel cargoes in the last four weeks. Previously, the Capetan Mandis and the Lealott were unlawfully detained.

The U.A.R. action prompted Israel to protest to the U.N. Security Council on March 18. The Cairo newspaper "Al Ahram" said the U.A.R. delegation to the U.N. has been instructed to reply that Israel had no right to send cargo through the Suez Canal because a state of war existed between the Arab countries and Israel.

While the U.A.R. authorities released the ship, the Cairo Radio commentator later in the evening warned Prime Minister Ben-Gurion "not to play with fire, and that if you send more cargoes through the Canal, we shall confiscate them because we are entitled by law to do so." He advised Mr. Ben-Gurion "not to create tension, because this would lead to a war which we would fight to the end."

Cabinet May Appeal To Security Council

POST Political Correspondent

Neither the Foreign Ministry nor shipping agents in New York or Haifa had received any confirmation by late Thursday night of the release of the Greek vessel Nicolas Caires after two days' detention at Port Said. Should the report of her release prove correct, it may be assumed that the ship was allowed to proceed with its cargo intact.

The arbitrary, even if temporary, detention of Israel cargo scheduled to pass through the Suez Canal *en route* for the Far East only underlines the seriousness of Cairo's flagrant violation of free and innocent passage through an international waterway, political quarters in Jerusalem emphasized.

The Cabinet is expected on Sunday to consider again the desirability of calling a special Security Council meeting, in view of the U.A.R.'s failure to reply to U.N. representations. Although the threat of a Soviet veto might prevent the Council adopting a resolution condemning Nasser's renewed blockade, statements made at the Council meeting and the summary of the discussion by the President would, it is thought, increase pressure on Cairo.

A temporary increase is expected in the volume of cargo dispatches to the Far East *via* Eilat, despite the additional cost of overland transport, to make good the delays caused by the detention of shipping and seizure of goods at Port Said, it is learned from shipping circles.

(Leader — Page 4)

Spy Ring In North Seized

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Northern District Police and the Security Service have liquidated a small but efficient spy ring and the armed foreign agent who came here to collect information from local operators.

Some six weeks ago an Arab from Lower Galilee offered a Jewish resident of a Haifa suburb a reward if he would collect and pass to him information of military value. The man who was approached immediately informed the Police, who, together with the Security Service, advised him to accept the offer.

The Arab, suspecting nothing, was finally arrested a week ago with much incriminating information in his pocket, the Police claim. He admitted having contacts with an enemy agent to whom he handed over the information gathered by himself and his Jewish "agent."

The foreign agent turned out to be a former Palestinian who had been detained once before as an infiltrator. He proved to be a surprisingly rich source of information himself. In his pocket he carried his government's detailed instructions on espionage duties, a diary of his movements and contacts here, reports on military matters, and not only the names but even the photographs of agents who supplied him with information. The men who posed for these photographs are now in the hands of the police.

Carmel: Not Giving In To Acts of Piracy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.—Israel will not submit to such piratical acts as the seizure of cargo passing through an international waterway, the Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel, said at the Seamen's Convention here on Thursday. "We shall find ways and means to ensure our right to free and unhindered passage through the Suez Canal. We shall not let up until our cargoes go through in Israel ships and under the Israel flag."

Mr. Carmel said that despite the present shipping slump, Israel would continue to develop her merchant marine and expressed the hope that more men would go to sea so that the number of foreigners would not have to be increased.

The Chamber of Shipping here has sent cables to the Chambers of the leading maritime nations asking for their intervention against Egyptian interference with the freedom of shipping in the Suez Canal.

IRAQI ENVOY QUITS POST IN CAIRO

CAIRO. — The Iraqi Ambassador to Cairo, Falk el Samarai, announced on Thursday that he had resigned his post and was leaving for Beirut, according to UPI and Reuter.

He refused to say why he had quit or why he was going to the Lebanese capital.

El Samarai made his announcement at the headquarters of the Arab League here. He handed over his Embassy to the Chargé d'Affaires, Mohamed Adib el Suleiman.

The former Ambassador was known as a staunch friend of the U.A.R. and informed sources said he was believed to have resigned because of his opposition to General Kassem's policies in general and his policy towards the U.A.R. in particular.

Samarai is secretary of the Iraq Istiklal (extreme nationalist) party whose leader, Sidiq Shanahal, last month resigned his post as Minister of National Guidance in Kassem's Cabinet.

U.S. Gives Jordan $4.5m. Aid

The U.S. Government on Thursday gave Jordan $4.5m. in financial aid to cover budgetary expenses for the 1958/59 fiscal year, an American Embassy spokesman in Amman announced.

In Washington, King Hussein said that the present state of affairs among the Arab States is "deplorable." Addressing a National Press Club luncheon, he said that Arab nationalism had been distorted both from within and without the Arab world.

Soviet Experts For Aswan Leave Egypt

The Soviet delegation of technicians for the Aswan Dam project left Cairo on Wednesday afternoon for Moscow, the Amman daily "El Watan" reported on Thursday.

TO REPATRIATE GAZA ARABS IN JORDAN

More than 2,000 Palestine Arabs who fled from the Gaza Strip to Jordan at the outbreak of the Sinai hostilities are to be repatriated by air at the expense of the U.A.R., the Arab News Agency reported on Thursday.

Bus Crash Death Toll Rises to 3

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The death toll in the bus crash on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway on Wednesday evening rose to three when one of the passengers, a man who has not yet been identified, succumbed as a result of his injuries on Thursday morning.

The other two fatally injured were Mrs. Ruth Rosenstein, 50, of Kfar Yedidya, and Shmuel Schwartz, 20, of Tel Aviv.

By Thursday night all the 41 injured still in hospital were reported out of danger. Altogether 57 persons were hurt in the accident in which two Egged buses collided head-on near Nahshon.

The police said that neither of the drivers, who were in Assaf Harofe Hospital, had been questioned yet. However, investigation showed that the bus going from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv had been travelling on the left side of the road. The driver, Yoseph Guttman, of Tel Aviv, braked before the crash. Traffic police could not say how fast the buses were travelling at the time of the collision.

"There is absolutely no doubt that a far more serious accident was prevented by the Tel Aviv-bound driver braking when he did," Sgan-Nitzan Yehuda Guy, head of the Traffic Police, said.

The Egged management, at a special meeting in Natanya, decided to set up a three-man enquiry committee to investigate the cause of the accident. It also decided to ask the Transport Ministry to permit it to participate in any Government-appointed enquiry commission that may be established.

(Picture — Page 3)

Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians (in white), escorted by the President, Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi and Mrs. Vera Weizmann. In the background is the President's aide, Sgan-Aluf Yosef Carmel.

Queen of Belgians Arrives

By MALKA RABINOWITZ, Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — To the enthusiastic applause of large crowds, Queen Elisabeth of Belgium smilingly stepped down from an El Al plane at 6.23 Thursday evening to begin a week's visit to this country.

Dressed in white, the Queen was greeted at the ramp by President Itzhak Ben-Zvi, who extended his hand and said in English, "It's a very great pleasure to have you here."

Mrs. Ben-Zvi and the Queen, who met during the Presidential visit to Belgium last summer, embraced. The brief ceremony that followed was lost in a milling crowd of over 30 photographers who cordoned off the distinguished guests in a furious blaze of flash bulbs.

Under heavy klieg lights, the Queen went on to meet the Belgian Ambassador and Mrs. Amaury Heivoet; Mrs. Vera Weizmann; the former Minister to Belgium and Mrs. Yosef Ariel; Prof. B. Mazar, President of the Hebrew University; President Ben-Zvi's Aide, S/A Y. Carmel; the Acting Chief of Protocol, Mr. Avraham Gilboa; the Belgian Consul-General in Jerusalem, Baron Rolland d'Anethan and Schlomo Arazi, Chairman of the Protocol Committee.

The Queen was accompanied from Brussels by the Israel Ambassador and Mrs. G. Rafael.

Twelve-year-old Dvorah Amrani, head of a delegation of Youth Aliya wards from Ben Shemen, presented a bouquet of red and pink carnations to the Queen.

Residents of the nearby town of Lydda came in large numbers to see the arrival of Israel's first royal visitor. They were joined on the crowded balconies of the terminal buildings by staff employees and other persons.

On the landing field below, Prof. Mazar, who had come from a University Board of Governors' meeting in Jerusalem, borrowed a dignified black tie from a reporter to replace the jaunty bow tie he had been wearing.

Convoy to J'lem

Fifteen minutes after the plane landed, Queen Elisabeth stepped into the President's car with Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi and drove to Jerusalem behind a six-man motorcycle escort.

In the long convoy that followed were members of the royal entourage who came from Brussels with the Queen, including Count de Meeus d'Argenteuil, Grand Master of the Queen's House; Countess Edmond Carton de Wiart, Lady-in-Waiting; Baron Fernand de Kerchove d'Exaude Borlunt, Secretary; Dr. Joseph van Cutsem, the Queen's physician; and Mme. Marguerite Sralé.

The Queen herself travels on a passport bearing the name Mme. Elisabeth de Terage.

At the entrance to the capital, the convoy halted and the Queen was presented with a bouquet of freesia and sweetpeas by Mayor Gershon Agron.

At the King David Hotel, the Queen stepped from the car onto a 15-metre-long red carpet. She was taken to the 12-room royal suite on the second floor, where the windows command a magnificent view of the Old City.

The suite includes a private dining room where the Queen will take her meals. A staff of 20 has been assigned to the royal party by the hotel.

In the sitting room were flowers from the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi; the Belgian Ambassador and Mrs. Holvoet; the Belgian officers and staff of the U.N.T.-S.O. and the hotel management.

The Queen's own three-room apartment is the one that was occupied by Emperor Haile Selassie in 1936.

While a schedule for the royal visit has been fixed in detail, protocol has not, and procedure will be kept simple, in accordance with the wishes of the Queen.

Protocol officials of the Foreign Ministry stated the question of bows and courtesys will be left to the discretion of the individual. Invitees to the formal State reception for the Queen at the King David Hotel next Tuesday night have been notified that black tie dress is "destrable."

The reception will follow several hours after ceremonies at the Hebrew University, at which time the Archaeological Institute will be dedicated in the Queen's name.

In the early part of next week, the Queen will tour Galilee.

(Easter Pilgrimage—P. 5 Col. 6)

Fighting In Tibet Said Spreading

Fighting between Tibetans and their Communist Chinese rulers has subsided around Lhasa, but the struggle has spread to other parts of the country, reports trickling across the frontier into India said on Thursday.

Well-armed Chinese troops put down a two-week uprising in Lhasa, the reports said, but the Tibetans have not submitted to any ceasefire.

(Conflicting reports received in New Delhi said fighting continued in Lhasa and the rebels were gaining strength. Many converts to Communism were defecting to the rebel side, it was stated.)

In Taipeh, the Nationalist Chinese Parliament will on Friday (today) open a debate on a formal proposal to send troops to Tibet to support the anti-Communist rising.

Informed sources, however, doubted whether Parliamentary approval for the proposal would mean an immediate commitment of Nationalist troops and weapons to the Tibetan revolution.

The Dalai Lama's official representative in Katmandu (Nepal), Lama Punyabajra, on Thursday appealed to Indian Premier Nehru and Nepalese King Mahendra to intervene in the Tibetan-Communist conflict.

West Informs Russia Of May 11 F.M. Parley

Top Talks Still Vital—Moscow

MOSCOW (UPI). — The Soviet Union warned on Thursday that it attaches top priority to eventual summit talks regardless of Washington's emphasis on preparations by the Foreign Ministers.

Moscow Radio, apparently reacting to President Eisenhower's press conference on Wednesday, said "certain Western circles, mainly American, are preparing the ground for backing out." But diplomatic sources put this down to pre-conference manoeuvering.

The newspaper "Literaturnaya Gazetta," organ of the Writers Union, warned at the same time a summit session "will be doomed to failure if the Western powers resort to manoeuvres and evasions to conceal their aggressive intentions."

Western observers interpreted these Soviet comments as part of the continuing Moscow campaign to hasten summit talks rather than any shift of emphasis. Observers did not anticipate much difficulty with the agenda and composition of a Foreign Ministers' conference.

Summit Only After Accord

The U.S., Britain, and France on Thursday expressed willingness to meet at the summit with Russia if a prior Foreign Ministers' conference on May 11 in Geneva can narrow cold war differences and prepare constructive proposals.

Premier Khrushchev of Russia has already said that he will accept the May 11 date.

The Western Big Three formally presented their views in similar notes in reply to the Russian note of March 2. All three agreed that a summit conference this summer would be worthwhile if the Ministers' meeting showed promise.

The U.S. note specifically listed a peace treaty with Germany and the tense Berlin situation as problems that could be dealt with by the Foreign Ministers and later at the summit. It also asked the field of discussion be as wide as possible.

U.S. Insists on Accord

The American note specified that there must be agreement in the Foreign Ministers meeting.

The Western powers rejected Russia's proposal that the Polish and Czech Foreign Ministers be full-fledged participants in the ministerial meeting. But they agreed for the two countries to join in "at a certain stage in negotiations." They would presumably have the status of observers.

But the U.S. believed "that the proposed meeting would at least in the outset involve only the four powers responsible for Germany."

In Moscow, it was noted that Russia had agreed for representatives of East and West Germany to sit in as observers at the Foreign Ministers meeting.

The British note said the summit conference "could consider and if possible resolve some wider problems, such as those referred to in the Soviet Government's note of March 2 and in previous communications from Britain." The note suggested the summit meeting should establish, where necessary, the machinery for further negotiations on these problems.

Not Conditional

Diplomatic sources in London said Britain did not consider her acceptance for the summit meeting as conditional on "major achievements" by the Foreign Ministers, but that Britain expected that the ministers clear the way for a summit and make some indicative headway. The ministers themselves would then decide on the summit meeting.

The French note agreed to a summit conference if the Foreign Ministers meeting "makes real progress." It said the Ministers "should not deal exclusively with positions taken by the Soviet Government" but should "discuss Germany and European security" — two issues which Russia has maintained cannot be merely settled by the Big Four.

The U.S. reiterated its policy for settlement of East-West tensions by negotiation. "The U.S. Government has consistently favoured meetings of interested powers that could provide opportunities for conducting serious discussions of major problems and could be an effective means of reaching agreement on significant subjects," the note said.

In Moscow, the French Ambassador, M. Maurice Dejean, called first on the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko. He was followed by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Llewellyn Thompson, and the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Reilly.

The three notes make possible peaceful negotiation on the Berlin issue just four months after Premier Khrushchev first served notice of Russia's intention to end the occupation there, according to diplomatic sources in Moscow. It was on November 27 when he spoke of a six-month time limit for making West Berlin a "free city," and handing over control of Berlin's communication routes to East Germany.

Since then the time limit has been stressed much less, and the notes now make it appear certain there would be no major moves by either side before the conference begins in Geneva. *(UPI)*

E. Germany Insists On Share in Meetings

BERLIN (UPI). — East Germany on Thursday insisted on its right to participate in a Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference on Germany along with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

In a note to the Soviet Union, East Germany said that the three nations must take part in the ministerial meeting as well as a summit conference.

The note was handed over in Moscow and released after the U.S., Britain, and France rejected the Russian proposal that Poland and Czechoslovakia be full participants in Big Four meetings.

Dag Seen Meeting With Khrushchev

MOSCOW (UPI). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, is likely to meet with Premier Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders, probably to discuss the German question as well as other issues, it was learned on Thursday.

Mr. Hammarskjold, who arrived here on Wednesday, had lunch on Thursday with Foreign Minister Gromyko and also called on the First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vassily Kusnetsov.

U.S. Makes Progress In Space Tests

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The Federal space agency announced on Thursday that it has made "significant progress" in research and testing necessary before sending a man into outer space.

HAILE SELASSIE TO VISIT RUSSIA SOON

MOSCOW (UPI). — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will pay a state visit to Russia "shortly," the Soviet news agency, Tass, announced on Thursday.

The Argentine Speaker, Prof. Monjardin (extreme left), being welcomed in the Knesset by Foreign Minister Golda Meir. Sitting next to Prof. Monjardin is the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Garcia Arias. At the Cabinet table are Minister of Justice Rosen and Minister of Police Shitreet, while Mr. N. Nir is in the Speaker's chair.

Photo by Schlesinger

Knesset Welcomes Monjardin

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset on Thursday warmly welcomed the Speaker of the Argentine Parliament, Prof. Federico Fernandez de Monjardin, who arrived on Tuesday, the guest of the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Nahum Nir.

As Prof. Monjardin came to the Knesset, with his secretary, Mr. Ernesto Garzon Valdes and escorted by the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, the Argentine colours were raised and the Police Band struck up the Argentine National Anthem. The visitors then reviewed the Knesset guard of honour.

After a conversation in the Speaker's office the visitors went to the Chamber.

Mr. Nir recalled the hearty welcome given to the visiting Knesset delegation in 1957 by the Argentine Constituent Assembly, whose session had turned into a demonstration of esteem and affection for the State of Israel."

Foreign Minister Golda Meir then added her warm greeting to that of Mr. Nir. She called the visit a fitting expression of the excellent relations existing between the two countries.

Mrs. Meir said that the sympathy of the people of Argentina for the national aspirations of the Jewish people and for the reconstruction of our land has a tradition going back to the earliest years of Zionism. "The historic support of the Argentine people in the establishment of the State of Israel is an unforgettable chapter in the story of our independence."

As the guests left the building, the Police Band, led by Chief Inspector Naphtali Gribov, played Hatikva. Later the visitors were the guests of the Knesset Presidium at a festive luncheon. Prof. Monjardin was also received at the Jerusalem Municipality by Mayor Gershon Agron and the Deputy Mayors.

U.K. Planning World's Biggest A-Power Plant

LONDON (UPI). — The British Central Electricity Board on Thursday announced plans to build the world's biggest atomic power station.

The plant, which will generate enough current to light a town with a million inhabitants, will probably be built at Oldbury-on-Severan.

20 DIE AS CYCLONE HITS MADAGASCAR

TANANARIVE (Reuter). — Twenty persons were reported killed by a cyclone which hit the north-east coast of Madagascar during the night. First reports spoke of disastrous damage.

The cyclone, the fifth in 45 days, struck shortly before midnight around Mananaga, destroying four-fifths of the homes in the region and all but one of the administrative buildings.

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Collectors' offices are open to the public between 7.30 a.m.—6 p.m. continuously.

Social & Personal

The Administrator of the Orange Free State, Mr. J.J. Fouché, and Mrs. Fouché were on Thursday received by Mayor Gershon Agron and the Deputy Mayors of Jerusalem at the Jerusalem Municipality. They later visited the Hebrew University campus together with Mr. E.G.N. Bezuidenhout, member of the Orange Free State Provincial Council, and Mrs. Bezuidenhout.

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Mr. J. P. Fine, a leader of the Jewish Labour movement in the U.K. and correspondent of the "New York Daily Forward," was received by the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Nahum Nir, on Thursday.

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The group of visitors from Belgium, led by Mr. and Mrs. Romi Goldmuntz and including the former President of the Belgian Parliament and Mrs. C. Huysmans, visited the Agricultural Secondary School of Wiso and the Working Women's Council at Ayanot Monday afternoon. They were accompanied by Mmes. T. Hauser-Zeissler and M. Weinberg-Shalit of the World Wizo Executive, and received by Mrs. Ada Maimon, Director of the school.

•

Dr. Louis Bloomfield, Q.C., of Montreal, Canada, was the guest of honour at a dinner by the University of Tel Aviv-School of Law and Economics on Wednesday after his lecture there. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bloomfield, also of Montreal, Mr. Abraham Wicks of London, Dr. Leon Bernstein, Mr. Mendel Kohansky, Prof. M. Muskat and Dr. Gualtiero Procaccia of the University.

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The Director of the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem, Dr. Falk Schlessinger, announced on Thursday that a ward would be named in honour of Mrs. Zahava Eilath, wife of the Israel Ambassador to the U.K.

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Mr. Robert Brash, Consul of Great Britain, will open an exhibition of oil paintings by Ernest Neuschul-Norland, of London, at the Bezalel National Museum at 11.30 on Saturday.

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Mr. Austen Albu, M.P., member of the Board of the Imperial College, London, will give a guest lecture at the Technion on Sunday, March 29, at 8.30 p.m., in lecture hall 12, Hadar Hacarmel, on "Technical Education and National Economy."

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Mrs. Eva Michaelis, Chairman, Hovevei Yerushalayim, wishes to thank all those who helped toward the success of the Children's Purim Party at Talpiot Ma'barot, especially Mr. F. Goldschmidt for the movies and Mrs. A. Weinberger for collecting cakes and sweets.

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Mr. Sebastian Frisof, member of the American Bar Association, arrived in Israel and is staying at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv.

064632 Wins Top Prize In Mif'al Hapayis

TEL AVIV. — In the Mif'al Hapayis drawing on Thursday night ticket No. 064632 won IL30,000 and No. 201719 won IL10,000. The following Nos. won flats: No. 773639 won a flat in Haifa; No. 667342 won a flat in Holon; and No. 517632 won a flat in Eilat.

The following numbers won IL1,000 each: 016542; 109861; 257120; 206897; 004150. The following won IL500 each: 281448; 220679; 009573; 114358; 154831; 234258; 172725; 173485; 292650; 220594. The consolation prizes went to the following: Nos. 064633 and 064631 won IL500 each; Nos. 064634, 064635, 064630 and 064629 won IL250 each; Nos. 201718 and 201720 won IL100 each; and Nos. 201721, 201722, 201717, and 201716 won IL50 each.

The following won flights to Eilat: Nos. 722504; 758478; 617411; 557498; 556805; 771706; 738204; 696052; 507794; 502313; 515712; 709395; 608144; 517603; 798442; 621516; 787322; 536320; 774311; 609696; 548560; 562531; 582781; 602272; 712112.

Sociologist Pays Return Visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The coordination of the country's social welfare services and research on developments in social welfare since he was last here in 1950 are to be studied by Prof T. S. Simey, head of the Department of Sociology in the University of Liverpool, who arrived recently for a three-week visit.

One of the recommendations Professor Simey made after his earlier visit under the U.N. Technical Aid programme, that Government and public welfare agencies should coordinate their activities, was acted on this week when the Government decided to appoint an inter-Ministerial committee for coordinating social work. The decision followed a report to the Government by Dr. Giora Lotan, Director-General of the Welfare Ministry.

Prof. Simey called on Mayor Gershon Agron in Jerusalem on Thursday.

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Technion Students Protest As Three Penalized for Cheating

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — The 1,300 students of the Technion left their lessons for two hours Thursday morning to demonstrate against the suspension of three of their colleagues. The three students were suspended for a year for cheating during end-of-term examinations.

One of them, an outstanding pupil in his class (second year, chemistry), admitted to having posted the answers to the exam in the lavatory after he had worked them out. His classmates then took turns to visit the toilet. The unusual traffic aroused suspicion, and the reason was discovered.

The other two, second-year engineering students, turned in identical answers including the same mistake. The student who copied the answer did not own up, and both were dismissed.

The matter was brought before a tribunal of senior staff members, who ruled that the two should be dismissed and the chemistry student suspended for a year. The Technion President, Rav-Aluf Y. Dori, mitigated the punishment, and ordered all three to be suspended for one year. The Student's Union objected on the grounds that the punishment was too severe and the committee called for a protest demonstration.

The committee spokesman told the press that "cribbing" in exams was a frequent occurrence, and frequently discovered. In the past, however, the maximum punishment was to obligate the guilty to sit for the whole exam again. Copying was common among students all over the world, he claimed, and "some exams can't be passed without copying."

'Pressure Useless'

Rav-Aluf Dori received the committee, and the Technion spokesman later said that he had told them neither demonstrations nor other forms of pressure would compel the Technion authorities to alter their decision. If the engineering student who had copied would own up, he would reconsider the case of the student he had copied from, but it was the Technion's responsibility to "maintain the highest possible standards in the training of the engineers and scientists who would later serve the nation. There can be no lowering of standards and no compromise which may affect the training and integrity of our graduates. Every student who receives a degree shall have earned it by study and training. Any attempt to acquire a degree dishonestly, or to pass exams by cheating or copying, must be looked upon with the greatest contempt. There can be no trust and faith in an engineer who pursues this method of passing his course."

The demonstrating students, who carried banners inscribed, "Study without Terror," "No Military Rule at the Technion," etc., told reporters that the present case was symbolic of the general attitude of the administration, to which they objected. They recalled, however, that a student had been suspended for cheating in 1952.

Edna Goldman Buried In Petah Tikva

PETAH TIKVA. — The funeral was held in Petah Tikva on Thursday of 19-year-old Edna Goldman, daughter of Mr. David Neumann, a National Religious Party leader. She was killed last Friday in an automobile crash in France where she had gone with her husband.

Many Knesset Members, religious leaders and local dignitaries, including Mayor Pinhas Rasbisk, attended the funeral.

Where to go

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TOPAZ CLUB

wishes to inform its patrons that the club will be closed to the public tonight, Friday, March 27 and tomorrow, Sat., March 28 owing to a private party being held.

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TODAY

• Meet the Israeli: — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• Zoo: — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-6.

• Film Shows: — Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• Tours: — Boys' Town Jerusalem, Bayit Vegan (opp. Mt. Herzl): Conducted tours to a Democracy of Youth, Vocational Schools: our youth preparing for the future. Call 62288.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.

• Exhibitions: — Bezalel National Museum, 9-1; 3.30-6, Fridays 9-1; Saturdays 10-1. Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art; Gifts from England and other recent acquisitions; Far-Eastern Art (from the Jacob Pins collection); Children's Gouaches; Watercolours by A. Zimmerman. Engravings by William Hogarth. Archaeological pieces; Samples of primitive sculpture.

Department of Antiquities, 36 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibition: "New Finds from the recent excavations at Jaffa. Today: 9-1; tomorrow 10-1.

TEL AVIV

• Variety: — Yves Montand, Mann Auditorium, 8 p.m.

• Exhibitions: — Annual General Exhibition of Israel Artists. Sponsored by the Israel Painters and Sculptors Association. Tel Aviv Museum — Beit Dizengoff, 16 Rothschild Blvd. Today and tomorrow: 10-1.

Exhibition of seventeenth century Dutch art, Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum. Closing April 7. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 6-11.

• Zoological Gardens: — Open between 8 a.m.-5 p.m. daily.

• Z.O.A. House: — Tourist Service (9 a.m.-1 p.m.)

• Tourist Service: — Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel.38239.

Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26525. 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Service: — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Rehov Hebalutz, Tel. 67955.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Ball: — Queen Esther Election Ball, Holyland Hotel. Saturday night.

• New Exhibitions: — Scraperboard Drawings by Bernard Blaco (Bucharest). Introductory remarks by Marcel Janco. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon Ave. Opening Saturday, 11.30 a.m.

Exhibition of Modern Art in Israel. Artists House. Opening by Mr. Beri Locker, M.K., and Mr. Moshe Mokady, painter, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Chamber Music: — Duo Piano Recital — Ilana Vinze-Kraus and Edith Kraus play Bach, Mozart-Busoni, Brahms, Ravel. Museum, Dizengoff House, 8.30.

• Israel National Opera: — "La Traviata," 8.30.

• Theatre: — Habimah: "A Touch of the Poet," 8.

Cameri: "Look Homeward, Angel," 8.

Ohel: "Five Finger Exercise," 8.30.

• Z.O.A. House: — Grand Jubilee Purim Ball, 8.30.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — Museum of Modern Art: Caricature in Israel. Closing today. — 2nd floor: New Oil Paintings and Drawings by Yosi Bergner.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Tomorrow, March 28—"A Touch of the Poet."

Sunday, March 29 — "Cry, the Beloved Country" (in honour of Edward G. Robinson).

"A Touch of the Poet," Hadar-Ramatayim.

"Tuvya the Milkman," Nega Hall, Givatayim.

Tuesday, March 31 — "A Touch of the Poet."

"Lysistrata," Tiberias, 6, 9.

Wednesday, April 1 — "The Merchant of Venice," Edison Hall, Jerusalem, 9.

"A Touch of the Poet," Kiryat Haim (tickets sold for March 25 are valid for this performance).

Thursday, April 2 — "The Merchant of Venice," Haifa, Armon Hall, 9.

"Tuvya the Milkman," Petah Tikva, 3.30, 8.

All performances are held in Tel Aviv and commence at 8 p.m. unless stated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Saturday, March 28 — "La Traviata"

Sunday, March 29 — "Die Fledermaus"

Monday, March 30 — "Don Pasquale"

Tuesday, March 31 — "La Traviata"

Wednesday, April 1 — "Madame Butterfly"

Thursday, April 2 — "Don Pasquale"

All performances commence at 8.30.

HAIFA

Tractia Art Gallery, 4 Rehov Baerwald, Haifa: March 29, 1959, 6 p.m.: Opening of exhibition of coiled and wheel thrown ceramics. Recent works by Rebecca Anne and apprentices. Introduction by John Glassey.

Pigs Being Raised In Ein Kerem Convent

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipality is investigating reports that a group of residents are raising pigs on the grounds of the Sisters of Charity Convent in Ein Kerem.

Charges to this effect were made recently by Councillor Shear-Yashuv Cohen, of the Religious Bloc, based on an investigation carried out by the Chief Rabbinate.

A spokesman for the Rabbinate told *The Jerusalem Post* that a rabbinical investigating team began checking the suppliers of pig meat reaching Jerusalem.

The investigation led them to the Convent, where they were told that, although the pigs were being raised and cared for by the Sisters, they were actually owned by a group of Jerusalem Jews.

A Jerusalem Municipaly by-law forbids rearing pigs within the city limits, which extend to Ein Kerem.

TEL AVIV MUNICIPAL Inspectors on Thursday confiscated 200 bicycles found in Rehov Herzl without valid licences.

Ceylon Teachers Visit; Burmese Here to Study

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A group of 12 Ceylonese teachers headed by Mr. Harold M. Samaraweera, deputy principal of the Colombo Royal High School, arrived by Air France on Thursday for a fortnight's visit as guests of the Israel Teachers Association.

The same plane brought three Burmese students who are to complete their studies at the Faculty of Agriculture at Rehovot. They are: U Khin Maung Thit; Miss Hope Set-Nu and Miss Haven Ba-Ti.

Supreme Court Jails Embezzler

The Supreme Court on Thursday sentenced a former official of Yesod Hama'ala Local Council, Shlomo Auerbach, to nine months' imprisonment for embezzling IL618 from the Local Council and for forging IL2,000 worth of cheques.

The Supreme Court allowed the State's appeal against the leniency of the District Court, which had fined Auerbach IL1,500 and given him a suspended sentence of 18 months.

The Case Against Bulgaria

By HENRIETTE BOAS

THE HAGUE. — Israel's representative, Mr. Shabtai Rosenne, addressed the International Court of Justice this week on Israel's complaint against Bulgaria for the shooting down of the El Al Constellation over Bulgarian territory on July 27, 1955, for four-and-a-half hours replying to Bulgaria's first Preliminary Objection regarding the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter, as it had been presented the previous week by the counsel for Bulgaria, M. Pierre Cot.

When at 6 p.m. on Monday the Court adjourned to the following morning, Mr. Rosenne had still not exhausted his legal arguments. Bulgaria claimed that its declaration of 1921 in which it had accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations did not apply to the International Court of Justice of the United Nations, since neither at the time of its establishment, in 1945, nor at the time of the aircraft disaster, in July 1955, had she yet been a member of the U.N.

Public interest, which at the opening session, a week ago, had been only moderate, was now very small indeed. Not many more than a dozen persons were present, among whom were the Israel Ambassador and his party, and four representatives of El Al. Before the beginning of the session M. Cot and Professor Mevorah, of Bulgaria, greeted Mr. Rosenne and his colleagues very warmly, and wished them every success. It was evident that they had come to like and to respect their Israel opponents.

Mr. Rosenne began by saying that Bulgaria, both in its written Preliminary Objections and in the statements of M. Cot and M. Kamenov last week, had misunderstood the essential nature of the case and Israel's reasons for bringing it. He then stated the facts regarding the destruction of the plane. On July 28 the Bulgarian Government officially, publicly and spontaneously announced that its armed forces had shot this aircraft down and killed all its occupants. On August 4 1955 it had, again officially, publicly and spontaneously, announced that its armed forces had acted in haste and had not taken all necessary measures to constrain the aircraft to land before opening fire on it. There is no dispute about this, Mr. Rosenne observed, but there is no agreement between the parties as to how this has happened.

From the first minute we knew what the Bulgarian armed forces had done, he continued, we considered that the international responsibility of Bulgaria towards Israel was fully engaged and that the legal relationship between the two countries arising out of this incident was one of public international law alone. Never until last Wednesday has any responsible official of the Bulgarian Government suggested anything else.

We consider that it is the State of Israel which is primarily and directly injured, and sorely injured, by the way in which an Israel aircraft was clawed out of the sky. It is the State of Israel which is primarily entitled to redress under international law in a form appropriate to international relations between independent states in the twentieth century.

Mr. Rosenne recalled that in its Note Verbale of July 28, 1955, Israel had registered its vehement protest at the shocking recklessness displayed by the Bulgarian armed forces, and had demanded full satisfaction from Bulgaria, which it held fully responsible for what it regarded as a grave international delict. In its Note Verbale of August 4, 1955, Bulgaria admitted that its Defence Forces had displayed "a certain haste" and had not taken all necessary measures to constrain the aircraft to land. In this note it reiterated its regrets, undertook to identify and punish the persons responsible, and to pay the compensation due.

Israel, presenting its claim in a Note Verbale of February 14, 1956, stated that it thought itself entitled to present a formal claim for satisfaction of the injury to the State of Israel, but in its desire to reach a friendly compromise which would enable it to consider the tragic incident as closed, it was prepared to waive this claim. When diplomatic negotiations reached a deadlock, Israel found it necessary to institute the present proceedings. In its application it reiterated its claim for moral and material reparation for the loss of life and property and all other damage resulting from the destruction of the aircraft.

Israel's principal object in this litigation, Mr. Rosenne stressed, is to seek satisfaction for the injury it suffered by the declaration of Bulgaria's responsibility and the placing on record by the Court of Bulgaria's failure to implement its undertaking to identify and punish the culpable persons.

Coming to Bulgaria's First Preliminary Objection, Mr. Rosenne, with a wealth of legal arguments, and quoting a large number of authorities on international law, including Russians and Bulgarians, then argued that according to Article 36, Paragraph 5, of the Statute of the International Court, when interpreted both according to its literal, natural and ordinary textual meaning as well as historically and teleologically, Bulgaria's declaration of 1921 is deemed to be the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice of the U.N., and is binding upon Bulgaria in this case.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Givnat, 32 Ha'ari, 63676.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63536. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24542. Zeidner, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Castel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 21387. JAFFA: El Kamel, 65 Rehov 4, 83361.

RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. PETAH TIKVA: Balfour, 15 Balfour. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 96-1228. RISHON: Carlin. HOLON: Ribak NATANYA: Geva.

HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974. (Bayt) Arlosoroff.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Meir, 46 Jaffa, 4192.

TEL AVIV: Merapeh, 77 Allenby, 63487. Kitelvitz, 22 Yarkon, 63566. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Mercaz Hazafon, 200 Ben-Yehuda, 22923. Orah, 99 Dizengoff, 23320. JAFFA: Dajani, 96 Jerusalem Blvd. 83058. RAMAT GAN: Hadassah, 147 Katznelson, corner Modi'in. Givatayim, 72271. PETAH TIKVA: Rasel, Rothschild-Herzl. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 96-1228. RISHON: Carlin. HOLON: Briut, Sokolow. NATANYA: Geva.

HAIFA: Hasnirach, 87 Herzl, 3211. (Mt. Carmel:) Mercaz, 130 Hanassi, 81979. (Bayt) Arlosoroff.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hanetiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61487. Dr. Abeles, 19 Uzielskin, 2688. Dr. Cohen, 76 Hanevi'im, 5540. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 28748. Dr. Har-Even, 95 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 61374.

HOLON: Dr. Doker, 12a Shikun Amami. Tel Gibborim.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hanetiri, 71 Bethlehem, 61487. Dr. Grunwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62962. Dr. Shomrat, 7 Gaza, 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as above.

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U.S. Producing 4 in 1 Vaccine

WASHINGTON (AFP). — A combined vaccine against polio, tetanus, whooping cough and diphtheria, all in one shot, will soon be put on the market in the U.S., according to an announcement by the U.S. Public Health Service. The vaccine is intended mainly for children.

Burns Furniture In Fit of Pique

TEL AVIV. — Dozens of families were forced to evacuate their flats in a house in Sderot Yerushalayim in Jaffa on Wednesday night when one of the tenants started burning his furniture after an argument with his neighbours.

The flames from the kerosene-soaked pile of furniture ignited the roof of the house and threatened all the neighbouring flats. The fire was put out by the Fire Brigade and the 69-year-old arsonist was arrested.

1959 Art on Show In Jerusalem

An exhibition of over 150 paintings entitled "Modern Art in Israel 1959" will open at the Jerusalem Artists House tomorrow (Saturday) morning. Featuring chiefly abstract painting, it is the first show of its kind to be exhibited in the Capital. It was previously on view in Tel Aviv.

A MEMORIAL service for the 47 victims who died 11 years ago in the Yehiam convoy was held on Thursday in the Nahariya Cemetery.

LISTEN IN TO KOL YISRAEL
Easter Sunday Morning
March 29, 9 a.m.
Special Protestant Easter Service.
Rev. William L. Hull

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0800. El Al 421 to Rome and Munich at 0830. Olympic Airways 601 to Athens, Rome, Paris and London at 0900. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1200.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 485 from Rome at 2010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 2035. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia at 2250. TWA 742 from New York, Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130, (Sunday).

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight: Jerusalem: 5.17; Tel Aviv: 5.35; Haifa: 5.39; and ends tomorrow: Jerusalem: 6.28; Tel Aviv: 6.50; Haifa: 6.52.

Portion: Tzav—Vayikra 6, 1 — 8, 36.

Haftara: Yehezkel 36, 16 — 38.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.35 p.m. Arvit, 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.35 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight: 5.47 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Ezrat Yisroel (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hehayim Hadash'im: Beit Hahalutsot, 14 Iba Gvirol, Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Tzvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor Leib Glantz.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.25 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus). Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.45 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hehayim Hadati'im (Keren Zion Hall, 18 Shlomo Hamelech St.). Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (35 Kiryat Sefer St., Abuna): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatzhia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.45 p.m., Arvit, 6.27 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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Tel Aviv Stock Market

MARCH 26, 1959

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4% Comp. Loan 56/62	71½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. I	89½
2½% Comp. Loan c)	60½
3½% Travel Dollar x)	90½
4% Reg. Sterling "A" c)	100½
Dist. Loan Bonds 6½% f)	101½
6% Dev. Bonds f)	102
4% Dev. Bonds g)	103½
4½% Loc. G. Debs. f)	102½
6% Loc. G. Debs. g)	102½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (IL5n.)	305
5½% Bonds 58/63 f)	104½
ditto g)	111½
Keren Hayesod 4½% Deb. 58/63 f)	102½
ditto g)	105½
6% Deb. 59/63 f)	100½
ditto g)	101
Igrosh 6½% Deb. 58/63	102½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/63 (Class "A" f)	100½
(Class "B" g)	107½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. b)	82
6% Israel ord. sh.	153½
Bezeq Savings Cert. 55 6% Israel Investment	96½
Ord. sh. "B" reg. d)	108½
4% ord. "B" sh.	82½
Nurdanah" ord. "B"	82½
5% con. debs. 59/63	82½
"Tova" ord. sh.	79½
Pal. Cold St. (IL10.-) reg.	121
Elmar 4% debs 56/63	91½
Nir 5% pref. sh.	90½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh. d)	90
6½% Debs. 61/63 f)	104½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	84
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	87
Meller ord. sh. reg.	109½
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs	80
Assis Rejarano "B" sh.	65½
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	117
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	97
Dead Sea Works	315
Dulek ord. sh. "C"	116½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. sh. reg.	61
G.U.S.—Rassco 1.4d. 6½ debs 61/63 (bearer) f	101½
Housing Loan, "A" 59/63 4½% (bearer) f)	101½
Housing Loan, "C," 59/63 6%reg. g)	99
Clico Ltd. 6% Debs. 61/64(bearer)e)	100½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-rights; f) linked with $; g) linked with Cost of Living; x) in % of 17.1 mln.

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Vacancies for Teacher Couples in Canada
Mr. E. Horovitz, Director of the Cultural Fund in Canada, will visit Israel during the first half of April, and will interview teacher couples with a view to selecting suitable candidates to teach at Hebrew schools in Canada.
Only qualified experienced teachers with a knowledge of English should apply to our Jerusalem office (Rosh Rehavia, Entrance C, 3rd floor, P.O.B. 92, Tel. 4671) at their earliest convenience, giving full particulars of education and experience.
The Department for Education and Culture in the Diaspora
JEWISH AGENCY

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Administration, Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., P.O.B. 1428, Haifa.

As from today, the telephone number of the Income Tax Office at Nahariya will be
920142.
Y. SALMAN,
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

מס הכנסה

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS CONCERNING DISTRIBUTION OF FORM 101 FOR THE TAX YEAR 1959/60

The Income Tax Commission hereby reminds employers that employees' cards (Form 101) for 1959/60 should be distributed to employees during the month of April 1959, to enable the latter to complete them.

Unlike last year, the cards will this year be sent directly to employers by tax assessing officers, by April 21, 1959.

Employers who do not receive these cards by that date should apply to the assessing officers.

In addition to employees' cards (Form 101), employers will receive instruction booklets and copies of Form 129, for distribution to employees. The instruction booklet contains, among other things, explanations regarding "Employees' Declarations."

Form 129 is intended for those employees declaring that they support dependants, and who wish to obtain tax allowances on this account. Such employees should make their declarations on Form 129.

Y. SALMAN,
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

FOR THE ATTENTION OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES

In accordance with Income Tax Regulations, employees drawing monthly salaries are required to submit to their employers annual declarations giving particulars concerning their family status and other personal data.

The declaration should be made on the "Employees Card" (Form 101) to be handed to employees by their employers at the beginning of April, 1959.

Employees will receive a booklet containing general instructions as well as explanations regarding the declarations to be submitted, along with the above form.

The particulars given by employees on their declaration forms will determine the amount of income tax to be deducted. Care should therefore be taken to make a full and precise declaration. If any change in the employee's family status should occur after declaration has been made, employers should be informed to enable the form to be amended accordingly.

Employees are requested to take care in noting the number of their identity cards; married employees should likewise be sure to note the identity card number of their husband or wife as well.

Employees seeking tax allowance in their declaration on account of family dependants should make their declaration on Form 129. Employees may obtain this form from their employers. The granting of any such allowance for support of a family dependant is conditional upon submission of the declaration.

Y. SALMAN,
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

Notices to the Public

SHOLOM ALEICHEM POSTAGE STAMP

The Post Office Administration is pleased to announce the forthcoming issue on Monday, March 30, 1959 of a 250 Pruta denomination stamp commemorating the centennial anniversary of Sholom Aleichem.

Details concerning sale of the stamp and first day covers on the day of issue, as well as continued sale of this stamp after the day of issue are given on notices posted on all post office notice boards in the country.

Both stamp and envelope were designed by Messrs. M. & G. Shamir, of Tel Aviv.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Nahariya

The Post Office Administration announces that the present telephone exchange at Nahariya will be replaced by an automatic one as from today, Friday, March 27, 1959, 12 noon.

Subscribers connected to the Nahariya exchange will be connected to the new automatic exchange and their numbers changed.

Dialling instructions, names and new telephone numbers of subscribers are contained in a booklet available at all local post offices, free of charge.

The Minister of Religious Affairs and the Mayor of Tel Aviv at the "Tzavta" dinner in honour of the Tel Aviv Jubilee

The traditional "Tzavta" will take place on Friday, March 27, at 7 p.m. when a Gala Dinner will be held at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, Tel Aviv, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Tel Aviv. The Minister of Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y.M. Toledano, Mayor Haim Levanon and representatives of various Jewish organizations in the Diaspora will be present. Persons wishing to attend must phone 64222 beforehand.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Generally partly cloudy.
Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	77	5	13	15
Tiberias	62	10	21	23
Haifa Port	64	14	18	19
Natanya	65	11	20	21
Tel Aviv Kirya	69	10	18	20
Tel Aviv Port	62	13	19	19
Lydda Airport	70	8	16	19
Jerusalem	49	7	11	13
Beersheba	62	8	17	19
Sdom	76	13	26	28
Eilat	79	12	28	28

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Arye Dissentshik, editor of "Ma'ariv," from the U.S., where he represented the Israel press at the World Press Congress at the University of Missouri, (by El Al).

Mr. Charles Wolfson, brother and business partner of Mr. Isaac Wolfson, from Canada for a short visit, (by El Al).

Mr. Arthur Mulford, Honorary Consul of Denmark in Israel, from London, for a fortnight's visit, (by El Al).

Dr. Richard K. Cook, Chief of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards Sound Section, to assist the Israel Standards Institute set up an acoustics laboratory.

Mr. Herman Lehmann of the U.S., former private with the First Judean Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, to attend the April get-together of veterans of the Jewish Legion at Kfar Avihail, (by K.L.M.).

Mr. Edward Glazer, U.J.A. campaign chairman in Des Moines, to tour Israel under the auspices of the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Newton of Worcester, Mass., for a week's visit.

Mr. Albert Elazar, Director of the United Hebrew Schools in Detroit, and Mrs. Elazar, for a visit in connection with educational matters in the Diaspora, and to tour Israel as guests of the U.J.A.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Georg Singer, the conductor, to Vienna, (by Sabena).

Mr. Alexander Goldberg, managing director of Fertilisers and Chemicals, for Rangoon, at the invitation of the Burmese Government, as industrial consultant.

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(Advt.)

GALE COOPER, a 26-year-old American sailor, was on Thursday committed for trial in the Haifa District Court on a charge of murdering his cabin mate, Thomas Keegan, 37 following an argument on the s.s. Alsona Pioneer in Haifa Port on March 13. The court has appointed Dr. A. Lebhar to defend the accused.

* * *

Remand Extended For Salomon Trio

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — The murder of Avigail Salomon at Kibbutz Givat Brenner on the night of January 6 was perpetrated by more than one person, and investigations included others besides the Salomon family, Pakad Nathan Kaplan of the police told the Magistrates Court here on Thursday.

Magistrate Haim Aloof granted the police request for a further 15 days' remand for the three suspects in the case, Zion, Pinhas and Rahel Salomon — husband, brother-in-law and sister-in-law of the murdered woman. They have already been in custody for 32 days.

The police request was supported by the Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Y. Kokia. Dr. Moshe Ishay, representing the suspects, asked for their release, as their detention caused suffering to their families. Dr. Ishay later said he would appeal against the decision to extend it.

Pakad Kaplan told the court that there was reason to believe the three suspects were involved in the murder, and that before their arrest, they had tried to persuade other persons not to cooperate fully with investigators.

Aranne Proposes 2-Year Free Schooling for Over-14's

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

A bill providing for a limited form of free, compulsory, post-elementary education has been submitted to the Government by his Ministry, Mr. Zalman Aranne, Minister of Education and Culture, told the Knesset on Thursday.

He was opening the debate on the budget of the Education Ministry, which amounts to IL96,850,000.

The bill would delegate to the Minister the authority to determine, from time to time, the ages and the districts to which it would apply. In the areas laid down by the Minister, boys and girls not attending any post-elementary school would be required to do so and would be enabled to follow a course of study involving at least 15 hours a week.

Mr. Aranne also announced that 20 two-year vocational and agricultural secondary schools would be opened for next school year. They will be located in the following development areas or immigrant centres: Acre (one Jewish, one Arab), Kiryat Nazareth, Kiryat Shmona, Beisan, Naharlya, Kiryat Yam, Tirat Hacarmel, Yahud, Rishon leZion, Ashdod, Ganei Tikva, Ofakim, Kiryat Gat, Sharsheret, Nahora, and Shapir.

36 'Academic' Hours

In these schools, 30 hours a week would be devoted to academic subjects and 12-15 hours to trades or agriculture. Mr. Aranne said that pupils who did well in these two-year schools would be given the opportunity to complete their secondary school education elsewhere, if in the meantime the two-year schools are not converted into four-year schools.

A definite improvement has taken place in the position of children of the Oriental communities in both the elementary and secondary schools, Mr. Aranne said. These children make up 53 per cent of elementary school pupils, 41 per cent of those in the last three years of elementary schools, and 22 per cent of pupils in secondary schools of all types.

But no change has taken place at the Hebrew University, where students of Oriental origin make up only 5.2 per cent of the enrolment, or at the Technion, where they constitute 4.5 per cent of the student body.

In only 57 per cent of all classes are there fewer than 35 pupils, Mr. Aranne revealed, while in 15 per cent of classes there are between 45 and 55 pupils.

He said that close to 1,000 classrooms are unfit to teach in. The situation is worst in Jerusalem, where it is essential to replace 150 classrooms. In Jaffa, too, matters are very bad; there 60 new classrooms are needed.

Enough teachers would graduate from training schools this year to meet the need for new teachers — if the Army releases the girls from military duties, Mr. Aranne said. (See Gerda Cohen's article — Pg. 11)

But he added that there are still more than 3,000 unqualified teachers serving in elementary schools. What made the problem particularly difficult to solve was that each year the schools find it necessary to take on new unqualified teachers; this was particularly true in the State Religious schools. A survey has revealed that only about two-thirds of the unqualified teachers are fit to teach.

Mr. Aranne said that in 70 elementary school classes an experiment is being conducted in teaching certain subjects (English, arithmetic and nature study) to groups of pupils divided up on the basis of their capabilities.

The aim here is to allow gifted children to advance more rapidly and keep backward children from failing to grasp anything at all. The results were most encouraging and it was planned to broaden the experiment to 170 classes next year.

In the debate, Mrs. Esther Raziel-Naor (Herut) charged that the large number of drop-outs in elementary school was partly due to the absence of any card file recording attendance of children who come under the Compulsory Education Law.

Economy Measure

Mrs. Shoshana Persitz (G. Z.) suggested as an economy measure the amalgamation of the Ministry district education offices with municipal education departments.

Mr. Izhar Smilansky (Mapai) asserted that State Religious Schools are below the standard of the State schools. In the former, only one-third of the teachers were qualified, in the latter, two-thirds. He also urged the Ministry to encourage closer contact and better understanding between the pupils of the two systems.

Mr. Moshe Unna (National Religious) alleged that there was discrimination against the State Religious system in connection with school buildings. He welcomed the new registration procedures and expressed the hope that they would be implemented in the letter and in spirit.

The Jewish consciousness programme in the schools was attacked by Mrs. Ruth Hetkin (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and Mrs. Emma Talmi (Mapam). They both criticised the fact that the debate which the Knesset some time ago decided to hold on the subject has not yet taken place. Mrs. Talmi demanded the right to bring up children according to a secular way of life. But in State schools children were not only taught prayers, but to pray.

Rabbi Itzhak-Meir Levin, (Agudat) said that Agudat schools were not getting their fair share of tax money. He deplored the low state of morality, as evidenced by rising juvenile delinquency, and called for "a return to the God of Israel and His Torah."

H.U. Votes IL13.5m. Budget

Urging the Friends of the Hebrew University to strive for the liquidation of the accumulated deficit, the Board of Governors of the University on Thursday approved a IL13.5m. budget for the University for the 1959-60 fiscal year.

On this final day of the three-day session, the board also expressed the hope that the Government would aid in erasing this debt.

In other decisions, the board recommended:

The integration of the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics into the Hebrew University.

Consideration of a merger of the University's Faculty of Agriculture at Rehovot and the Agricultural Research Station there.

The establishment of an institute of criminology in the Faculty of Law for a probationary five-year period.

The board also approved the agreement between the University and the Weizmann Institute to permit research students at the Institute to receive their doctorates from the University.

The board renewed its appeal for the Government to continue its efforts for the recovery of the University buildings on Mount Scopus.

Before adjourning the session, Chairman George S. Wise announced that Board members were subscribing for a gift of equipment for research in the Negev for Prof. M. Evenari, who resigned as Vice-President of the University in order to devote his entire time to research.

At a dinner at the King David Hotel for the Board, Dr. Wise announced that the Medical School has named a chair in neurology in honour of Dr. Israel Wechsler, of New York, a Vice-Chairman of the Board, who is a neurologist.

At the dinner were Cabinet members and senior members of the University's academic and administrative staffs.

Kupat Holim Ups Budget 20%

TEL AVIV. — Kupat Holim's 1959/60 budget of IL103m., an increase by more than 20 per cent over the previous year's, was passed by the fund's Control Commission here on Thursday.

An additional outlay of IL3m. for medical services to new immigrants was also approved.

The Committee will ask the Government for an additional IL2m. in Treasury subsidies and a further IL1m. in compensation for recent tax levies on medical instruments and medicines.

Call for Curb On Unqualified Dentists

TEL AVIV. — The third convention of the Israel Dental Association opened here Thursday night with a call on the Government to prevent unqualified persons from working as dentists.

Some 150 dental surgeons from all parts of the country met for the two-day convention, called to discuss ways and means to prevent the lowering of profcssional standards in the profession, and how to absorb new immigrant dentists. In Israel there is one dentist to every 1,300 of the population, a higher ratio than in the U.S.

Iksal Villager Confesses Murder

NAZARETH. — Ursan Abu-Sahwan, 30, of Iksal, near Nazareth, confessed on Thursday to the killing of Mut'ab Attiya in Nazareth several weeks ago.

The confessed killer is the brother of the victim's fiancee.

Police believe that the motive for the killing was revenge, over a matter of family honour.

French Cannot Replace English

French cannot be expected to replace English as the first foreign language in Israel's schools, Education Minister Zalman Aranne told the Knesset yesterday. The main reason is that the majority of the Jewish people in the free world lives in English - speaking countries. This has been conveyed to the French authorities, who understand the position.

Nevertheless, Mr. Aranne said, the Ministry is interested in encouraging the spread of French, because of its affection for the French people, its admiration for its culture, and the mutual interests of the two countries.

This year three more secondary schools gave French the status of first foreign language, bringing the total to seven. There are also six Alliance elementary schools where French is the first foreign language.

Bar-Yehuda Airs Taxation Problems

POST Knesset Reporter

A comprehensive review of municipal problems, including town planning, taxation and organization, was presented to the Knesset on Thursday by the Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, opening the debate on his Ministry's budget for the 1959/60 fiscal year.

A large part of his speech was devoted to problems of municipal taxation and its regulation by his Ministry.

He told the Knesset that the Ministry's policy in short was "to guarantee a just division of the tax burden with a transfer of the main part of the burden from the poorer parts of the population to the more well-to-do, at the same time spreading the load as much as possible to all parts of the population."

As examples he presented the Ministry's approval of property and business tax rates which, he said, represented a more equitable distribution of the tax load.

'Illegal Taxation'

One of the difficulties in the field of municipal taxation which his Ministry has not been able to overcome, despite frequent criticism in the State Controller's reports, was "illegal taxation" by various municipalities. This usually took the form of demands for contributions to special funds or outside organizations, before presentment of building permits or other municipal licences.

He said this situation could be combated by closer supervision of local town-planning committees, and by the imposition of "legal" taxes on building permits for flats over a specific size.

Turning to town and regional planning problems, Mr. Bar Yehuda dwelt at length on the serious situation which had developed through the widespread use of agricultural lands for building purposes.

He said that his Ministry was continually trying to discourage such misuse of precious farm land.

Arab Districts

The Minister also spoke on the gradual grant of municipal status to Arab villages and towns. He said that at the beginning of the present fiscal year 20 Arab localities had been found ready for the organization of local authorities, but he was sorry to report that only two could be established during the year.

Most of the plans for the establishment of such authorities had run up against problems of clan rivalry and the fear of taxation that would accompany such a step, he said.

He felt that it was imperative in many cases to proceed immediately to elect a local council instead of having an appointed council first, in order to overcome part of these difficulties.

The Knesset yesterday also passed the second reading of the budgets of the Ministries of Justice and of Religious Affairs, after the respective Ministers replied briefly to the debates, which took place last week.

Keen Soccer Card Tomorrow

By KEITH BEECHER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Saturday's soccer fixtures in both the National and A Leagues bring clashes between teams fighting for the National League honours and promotion from League A, as well as sides struggling to avoid relegation from both Divisions.

National League leaders Tel Aviv Maccabi, have a near-enough home date with Jaffa Maccabi, who are in a comfortable position, mid-way up the table.

Second-placed Petah Tikva Hapoel visit their Ramat Gan club-mates, who lie fifth, five points behind the leading two sides.

Third-placed Maccabi are at home against Natanya Maccabi, who are an unpredictable side with a good goal average. Ground advantage most probably will turn the tide in the home side's favour.

FIXTURES: National League: Haifa Mac. vs. Natanya Mac.; Jlem Hap. vs. Haifa Hap.; Petah T. Mac. vs. T.A. Betar; Ramat G. Hap. vs. Petah T. Hap.; T.A. Hap. vs. Kfar Saba Hap.; T.A. Mac. vs. Jaffa Mac. League A: Bnei Yehuda vs. J'lem Betar; Hadera Hap. vs. Mahane Y. Hap.; Kiryat Haim Hap. vs. Rehovot Hap.; Rehovot Mac. vs. T.A. Hakoah; Sha'aravim Mac. vs. Hadera Mac.; T.A. Shimshon vs. Afula Hap.

Mixed Reaction To Lavon 'Bombshell'

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The new wage proposals put forward by Histadrut's Secretary-General, Mr. P. Lavon, at the Mapai election rally at Binat on Wednesday were received with annoyance by Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, with satisfaction by Haoved Hazioni, and with reservations on the part of the Manufacturers Association.

Heads of these bodies, canvassed on Thursday by *The Jerusalem Post*, for the most part regarded Mr. Lavon's proposals "as being unduly influenced by election considerations."

Mr. Lavon's main "bombshell" was his proposal for the establishment of an equalization fund for family allowances of all salaried workers. It is regarded as a move to remove this issue from the arena of collective bargaining, and thereby ease the process of renewing collective labour contracts.

Wages-Output Link

Mr. Lavon also called for a new departure in linking wage rises to increased national output, and above all for the abolition of automatic country-wide wages increases, replacing them by a "more flexible" system of awarding increases according to the position of each branch of industry.

In another proposal, Mr. Lavon called for the formation of permanent commissions which would embark on "fundamental investigations" into the standards of the country's industries.

Leading employers held strong reservations on these proposals, insofar as they affected industrial relations. They said that most of Mr. Lavon's proposals were in need of fuller clarification, and that if the Histadrut Secretary-General expected his ideas to be taken seriously by the general public, he should provide more details.

Want Treasury Aid

On the other hand, they said that should Mr. Lavon's proposals be adopted by Mapai as its official Histadrut policy for the next four years, then as far as the family allowances equalization fund was concerned, the first condition for its operation was that the main burden of payment come from the national income, and be paid by the Treasury.

Employers regarded the call to link wages to national output as "a good slogan which does not mean very much on second reading; we might welcome this move if we really believed that the Histadrut and especially Mapai was really prepared to resist pressure groups."

The proposal to determine wage rises according to the situation in each industry was viewed as an attempt to end the collective bargaining system, and the "destruction of the dykes which have restrained the individual unions from extreme demands."

The idea that commissions be formed to investigate industry came in for more scathing comment on the part of employers.

Mr. Y. Sha'ari, the Haoved Hazioni faction head, told *The Jerusalem Post* that "I am pleased Mr. Lavon saw fit to adopt our ideas." He agreed that the employer should not have the sole burden of paying family allowances.

Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam spokesmen were not prepared to discuss the details of the Lavon "bombshell." Instead, they spoke of it as "an election stunt." Ahdut Ha'avoda reacted strongly to the proposals, regarding them as "another step away from Socialist values."

Mrs. FDR Lays Cornerstone Of Hadassah's 'Wall of Healing'

Jerusalem Post Staff

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was entertained at luncheon on Thursday by Mrs. Chaim Weizmann at the Weizmann home in Rehovot. Others who attended the luncheon were Mrs. Roosevelt's granddaughter, Miss Nina Roosevelt; the U.S. Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. William O Baxter; Mr. Abba Schwartz; Mr. W. Loebel, of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Moshe Kol, of Youth Aliya; and Mr. David Weizmann.

After the luncheon, Mrs. Roosevelt stopped *en route* to the capital at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Kerem.

"A beautiful building on a beautiful site," Mrs. Roosevelt described the centre.

There she laid the cornerstone of the "Wall of Healing," which will link the new hospital to a mother-and-child-care building.

Names of Donors

The names of those who contribute $1,000 or more to the Medical Centre Fund will be inscribed on the wall. An anonymous donor presented this sum to the fund on Thursday to mark Mrs. Roosevelt's visit.

Receiving Mrs. Roosevelt were Dr. Kalman J. Mann, Director-General of the Hadassah Medical Organization; Dr. Jack Karpas, Deputy Director of the organization; Mr. Y. Aran, Administrator of the Hebrew University; Dr. Moshe Prywes, Associate Dean of the Medical School; Mrs. Myriam Granott, Chairman of the Israel Hadassah Council; Dr. Israel Wechsler, of New York, Vice-Chairman of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors; and Dr. I. E. Nebenzahl, Chairman of the Hadassah Medical Organization Israel Committee.

Three former National Presidents of Hadassah, Mrs. Rose Jacobs, Mrs. Tamar de Sola Pool and Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, were present.

Arriving in Jerusalem, Mrs. Roosevelt asked to be taken to the Maskit Shop. She said she was acquainted with the work of Mrs. Dayan's organization and its products.

There she purchased a number of gifts, including a duffle coat for Miss Nina Roosevelt, embroidered blouses and jewellery.

Also on Mrs. Roosevelt's busy schedule on Thursday was a tour of the Lachish area, which included a visit to Kiryat Gat.

On Friday morning Mrs. Roosevelt will be guest of honour at the dedication of the Hebrew University chair in her name in History and the Philosophy of Science.

The ceremony at 10 a.m. in the George and Florence Wise Auditorium will feature the inaugural lecture by Professor S. Sambursky, holder of the chair.

Wreckage of one of the two Egged buses which crashed Wednesday evening on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem Road, near Nahalon, resulting in the death of three persons. Fifty others were hurt. (Story on P. 1.)
Photo by Finn

Belgian Queen to Participate In Good Friday Pilgrimage

By CHRIS ELJOU, Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 1,000 Christian pilgrims of all denominations, including Queen Elisabeth of the Belgians and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, are scheduled to pass through the Mandelbaum Gate to the Old City for Easter observances.

Queen Elisabeth is scheduled to participate in the traditional Good Friday Via Dolorosa (Stations of the Cross), this morning and visit the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Special arrangements have been made by the Franciscan Fathers there.

Father Alfredo Polidori, Custos of the Holy Land, will head the procession. The Queen, who is a Roman Catholic, will return to Israel the same day.

Mrs. Roosevelt will join several groups of Protestant pilgrims and members of the diplomatic corps who will cross the lines on Easter Sunday for sunrise services.

All bells of Roman Catholic churches throughout the world ceased pealing Thursday evening. They will sound again at Midnight Saturday.

Mt. Zion Pilgrimage

The traditional Maundy Thursday pilgrimage to the Cenaculum on Mount Zion yesterday was attended by Roman Catholic pilgrims and clergy. Father Polidori crossed from Jordan to head the procession.

The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, and the French Consul-General, M. André Favereau, attended the ceremony.

Dr. S. Colbi, of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, conducted the pilgrims from Jordan up to Mt. Zion.

Special arrangements were being made at Mandelbaum Gate to facilitate the moving of pilgrims between the two countries, the police spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Traffic this year is exceptionally heavy and the daily average in the past week has been about 200, a substantial increase over past years, he said.

Several large groups of pilgrims have arrived from Europe, Mr. M. Kidron, of the Government Tourist Corporation, reported.

Pope Drops Reference To 'Unbelieving Jews'

ROME (INA). — Pope John on Thursday completed the procedure started by his predecessor, Pope Pius XII, of removing from the Good Friday liturgy an offensive reference to Jews.

An ancient text in reference to the Crucifixion included the phrase in Latin "Let us pray for the Perfidious Jews." Pope Pius ordered that the phrase be translated as "Let us pray for the Unbelieving Jews."

Pope John has decided that the adjective should be eliminated and ordered that the prayer should from now on read "Oremus pro Iudaeis" — "Let us pray for the Jews."

Sophie Tucker Coming

Miss Sopie Tucker, the well-known popular singer, veteran of more than 50 years on the American stage, is expected in about a fortnight for a 12-day visit.

Miss Tucker, who will tour the country under the auspices of the United Jewish Appeal, is expected to give a concert in Tel Aviv during her stay.

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Glowing Tributes to Youth Aliya At 25th Anniversary Meeting

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ninety thousand children who had found a home in Youth Aliya since its inception 25 years ago were the invisible guests at the organization's World Jubilee convention which opened in Jerusalem Thursday night.

In emotionally charged addresses, pioneer Youth Aliya workers recalled the Scarlet Pimpernel years of Youth Aliya and the rescue of children doomed in Hitler's Germany, and spoke of the unique educational role of Youth Aliya to the present day.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, World Patron of Youth Aliya; Mr. Moshe Kol, Head of Youth Aliya; Chief Rabbi Nissim, Mayor Gershon Agron, Mr. Avraham Harzfeld, M.K., and Mrs. Bertha Schoolman, Chairman of Youth Aliya in Hadassah, were among the speakers at the Wise Auditorium in the Hebrew University.

Youth Aliya's aim in the next two years is to bring to Israel another 10,000 children and reach the 100,000 mark, Mr. Moshe Kol declared.

Mrs. Meir, who was embraced by Mrs. Roosevelt on her entrance, declared: "Thousands of unwanted children who were brought to this country by Youth Aliya are now healthy, beautiful and self-assured persons; they were restored and now they are restoring the land." She vividly described the hours of anguish and achievement of Youth Aliya, which, she said, has become a world symbol.

Mrs. FDR Extolled

Mrs. Meir, as did all other speakers, spoke in profuse terms of Mrs. Roosevelt's profound humanitarianism and of her inspiration to Youth Aliya. "We need friends such as Mrs. Roosevelt to be with us both in times of sorrow and of joy," she declared. "Her moral courage and understanding were always at our disposal."

Mrs. Roosevelt, after a standing ovation from the packed audience, which included delegations from abroad, said: "You have set an example of how children can be made happy working citizens of a country... I hope I will always have the opportunity of helping children to help themselves."

"I have a strong feeling that Israel is going to play a very important part in this area of the world in keeping alive the spirit of real democracy," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

She told of her visit to a former German concentration camp and the desperate plight of the children there. In contrast, she described her meeting with Youth Aliya graduates on Wednesday at a kibbutz near Eilat, and of her visit to Youth Aliya villages and groups.

Mayor Agron, in his brief address, said that its human quality had given Youth Aliya its distinctive character and world-wide recognition.

Mrs. Schoolman, on behalf of all the participating organizations, in a moving speech paid tribute to all who worked for Youth Aliya, including the kibbutzim and other educational forces, and to the countries of the world which assisted Youth Aliya in a war-torn world.

The names of Youth Aliya pioneers — Henrietta Szold, Hans Beyth, Georg Landauer, and Reha Freier (the latter was present) — were constantly referred to by speakers.

The "Father of Israel Settlement," Mr. Harzfeld, spoke on behalf of "all the absorbers" of Youth Aliya wards.

Calls for More Funds

Mr. Kol, who managed to deliver only fragments of his prepared address, owing to lack of time, urged the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency to earmark more funds to Youth Aliya.

He extended greetings to delegations from abroad, including Hadassah, Canadian Hadassah-Wizo, the Zionist Women's Council from South Africa, the American Women's Mizrahi Organization, the Omen Israel Women's Mizrahi, and representatives of Youth Aliya Committees from Britain, Switzerland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, and youth representatives from Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Kol announced a £25,000 donation to Youth Aliya from Mrs. Isaac Wolfson, of London. A deluge of greetings was received from organizations and dignitaries, Jewish and non-Jewish, abroad.

The Ben Shemen children's village choir and orchestra opened the convention.

A 23-YEAR-OLD man who attempted to wrest the steering wheel of a Dan bus from the driver when the latter refused to stop at his demand was on Thursday brought before the Tel Aviv Magistrate and released on bail.

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Special Performance of
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who will address the public at the end of the performance.
Tickets available at the Theatre box office and at "Le'an" Office, 101 Dizengoff Road.

WIZO — The Women's International Zionist Organization
Friends of Canadian WIZO-Hadassah are cordially invited to be present
on Sunday, March 29, 10.30 a.m. at the
Children's and Youth Village, Hadassim
on the occasion of the visit there of the
CANADIAN WIZO-HADASSAH GROUP
now touring Israel.
The Jeanette Goodman Hall of the new high school building will be dedicated.
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(By request of the kibbutzim and residents of the surrounding area — at popular prices.)
TEL AVIV — Mann Auditorium, Monday, March 30 at 4.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV — Mann Auditorium, Monday, March 30 at 9.30 National Farewell Performance.
Tickets for all performances may be obtained in Tel Aviv at Rococo, Kasaf, L'an and at the Mann Auditorium Box Office.
On March 31, the artist and his troupe leave the country by El Al "Britannia."

LEAH and HANOCH BAR-TOV (Mehrgui)
invite their family and friends to the
BAR MITZVAH of their only son
MICHAEL REUBEN
to take place on שבת הגדול April 4, 1959 at the Synagogue of the Holy Ari — Safad.
Reception between 4-6 p.m. at the Zion Hotel.
Please regard this as a personal invitation.

We extend
our deepest sympathy to the
bereaved families, and
to all those injured
in the tragic accident
on the Nahshon-Ramle road
on Wednesday.
EGGED (E.S.D.)
Management and Members

We mourn the untimely death of
THELMA YELLIN
a great artist and a pioneer of music life in Israel
The Rubin Academy of Music,
JERUSALEM

THE JERUSALEM POST

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27 Adar II, 5719. 25 Ramadan, 1378

NASSER'S THREAT

THE fact that Egypt has released the Nicolas Caires after having held her up at the entrance to the Suez Canal for two days does not lessen in any way the seriousness of her flagrant violations of the rights of freedom of navigation, nor remove the threat to this basic principle of international law. The situation is plain. Three ships using an international waterway on their way from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean were detained and in two cases their cargoes were seized. On February 26 it was a Liberian ship, the Capetan Manolis, two weeks later a German freighter, the Lealott, and the third, this week, was a Greek vessel, the Nicolas Caires, which was detained for two days in a state of uncertainty and then allowed to proceed.

That the cargoes involved were on their way to Asia from Haifa is, of course, of vital importance to us. But it is not really relevant to the issue which is basically that of Freedom of the Seas — and the concern over these acts of piracy cannot be Israel's alone. For should such violations go unrectified immediately, then no nation, large or small, can be at all assured of its own unhampered freedom of navigation.

Today it is Israel. Tomorrow it may be another Mediterranean country with which Abdul Nasser may quarrel, and the day after that it may even be an Arab country against which he may take such hostile action.

When in the past Israel called attention to illegal acts committed by her neighbours, her warnings often went unheeded. But the history of the last few decades should have taught the world a lesson. Just as peace is indivisible, so a dictator's acts of aggression against one antagonist cannot be isolated. For no dictatorial regime is ever content with apparent success in one narrow area. Nasser is, of course, no exception. He has made no secret of his definition of Arab unity as meaning his own hegemony over the Arab world. Having suffered a setback in one part of that world that has refused to accept his tutelage and suzerainty, he is apparently now trying to heal his wounded pride by flaunting international law and world opinion in another direction. But it must be emphasized that it is not only in the direction of Israel this time, but the threat is against the security of international commerce in general.

No doubt the aim to hurt Israel's economy played an important part in Nasser's decision to seize these cargoes and hold up the ships. But he should have realized by now that such piratical acts cannot prevent Israel's economic development or pursuance of its international trade. But again the problem is not only Israel's. As was stated in Israel's complaint to Sir Pearson Dixon, the President of the Security Council: the interference with peaceful commercial trade through the Suez Canal "must raise doubts in respect of the willingness of the United Arab Republic to comply with its international obligations." These acts constitute flagrant violation by the U.A.R. of the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 and of the U.N. Charter."

The community of nations is thus faced with a serious breach of international law. It will be recalled that on February 20, 1957, at the time Israel was being urged to withdraw her forces from the Sinai Peninsula, President Eisenhower stated: "We should not surmise that if Israel withdraws, Egypt will prevent Israel shipping from using the Suez Canal or the Gulf of Akaba. If, unhappily, Egypt does hereafter violate the armistice agreement or the other international obligations, then this should be dealt with firmly by the society of nations." What President Eisenhower feared has unhappily come to pass, and failure to take the firm action foreseen then may lead to consequences far beyond the immediate economic problems of the area.

Letter from Paris — *By Maurice Carr*

French Bid for Western Unity

IT is a safe bet that the secret letter which President de Gaulle addressed to President Eisenhower on the eve of Mr. Macmillan's recent visit to Washington carried a strong plea for Western unity at the forthcoming summit conference with Russia.

At the same time, France has flaunted Western disunity by serving notice on NATO that she will refuse, in the event of war, to place her Mediterranean Fleet under joint Allied command. The official French explanation for this move is that the maintenance of sea communications between this country and North Africa is of such vital importance, that responsibility cannot be shared. The implication is unmistakable: France does not trust her Allies to take proper care of her life-and-death interests in a major crisis.

But since no one here believes that a third world war is imminent, the question arises: why has France chosen this particular moment to publicize her mistrust? The answer would appear to be that President de Gaulle prefers to thresh out his differences with Washington and London here and now — in the hope that it will thus be possible to reach an agreement — rather than postpone discussion until it is too late. The embarrassment of an argument between the Western Powers will be soon forgotten, if they succeed in establishing by this means a common front for the Geneva parley. The cause of world peace may suffer irreparable damage, on the other hand, if Messrs. Eisenhower, Macmillan and de Gaulle put up a pretence of unison but are in fact at loggerheads with each other when they sit down to talk with Mr. Khrushchev.

Algeria Main Issue

The main bone of contention between France and her Allies is, of course, Algeria, which in turn brings up the basic issue of Great Power status. Can France restore peace to, and preserve her ties with Algeria? If she fails, she will lose more than Algeria, more than the Sahara oil; the Black African member States of the newly-founded French Community of nations will then inevitably break away from her; her ambition to be the acknowledged leader of a mighty Eurafrican association will come to nothing; in Europe she will be dwarfed by Germany. The long and the short of it is that France would cease to count for very much in the concert of nations. President de Gaulle is not only determined that this shall not happen, but perfectly confident that, despite transient difficulties, France is destined to go from strength to strength. His faith is shared by the vast majority of Frenchmen.

Moreover, the French are convinced that in Algeria they are fighting not only their own battle, but defending the cause of the Western world as a whole. A French withdrawal from Algeria would provoke chaos and anarchy throughout the Maghreb. Nasser might temporarily take over the region, but the Communists would be the ultimate masters. As a result, Soviet Russia would outflank Western Europe from the south, and so dominate the Old World, leaving America hopelessly isolated.

The Americans and the British, however, do not accept this prognosis and are sceptical of France's ability to achieve a happy ending in Algeria. With all their respect for President de Gaulle, they are none too sure about the stability of the Fifth Republic. They fear that irresponsible elements in the French army and in Parliament may do wild things. That is one of the reasons why Washington and London are in a hurry to outlaw nuclear test explosions and close membership of the "Atomic Club" before France can get in. It is on these grounds that the U.S. Congress repudiated the promise which Mr. Dulles made to General de Gaulle in Paris last July that America would furnish France with the specifications, and some equipment, for the construction of an atomic-powered submarine.

Encouragement to Rebels

The Anglo-American attitude is all the more resented here because it is a source of encouragement to the Algerian rebels. Even before the spectacular surrender of three whole F.L.N. companies to the French on the Algerian-Tunisian border, it was known that the so-called "Provisional Algerian Government" in Cairo was divided. Several of its leaders were, and still are, inclined to take President de Gaulle's offer of a "peace of the brave," a liberal settlement that would bestow peace with justice and prosperity on Algeria. The diehard F.L.N. faction that is subservient to Nasser may soften or have less to say now that the Egyptian dictator himself is having trouble with Iraq — and with the Soviet Union. Unambiguous Anglo-American backing of France could help turn the scales.

Meanwhile, Moscow has been noticeably standoffish towards the F.L.N. Some time ago, the "Provisional Algerian Government" announced that it was going to send a delegation to Russia. Straightaway there came a denial from the Kremlin. Whereupon the F.L.N. went to Peking, and has since been incessantly uttering dark threats of Chinese aid, including airplanes, for the Algerian rebels. Even in a shrinking world, however, China is still a long, long way off from North Africa.

Apparently Mr. Khrushchev likes to think that President de Gaulle may yet — with the help of Washington and London — turn into a "Western Tito." The French decision about the Mediterranean Fleet is not of itself calculated to weaken NATO. Only a relatively small force of three aircraft carriers, 25 escort vessels and 13 submarines is involved. And, in any case, these ships will closely cooperate with the Western Supreme Command even if they are not integrated in it. From the military point of view, virtually nothing will be changed. The gesture, however, is highly significant. It sets a precedent, which others may conceivably follow. One thing is liable to lead to another. A warning has been sounded, discreetly. It cannot be ignored.

As a corollary to Western harmony on the subject of North Africa, the French will seek an understanding with the Americans and the British on the Middle East. Paris holds that an alliance is unworkable if its partners make common cause in one sector and squabble in another. By the same token, East and West cannot expect to end the cold war at the summit if they patch things up in one part of the globe, Europe, and continue hostilities in another no less sensitive part, namely the Middle East.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says what a Purim! — he just passed four people who looked exactly like the Queen of the Belgians, Simone Signoret, Eleanor Roosevelt and Edward G. Robinson!"

SAD PROCESSION

White Paper on Nyasaland Fails to Show Massacre Plot

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON (OFNS).— THE British Government's White Paper on an alleged African plot to massacre Europeans in Nyasaland has had a poor reception in the British Press. None of even the serious Conservative newspapers finds the evidence of the "plot" convincing, and a full inquiry is demanded.

The difficulty about assessing the validity of the allegations contained in the White Paper is that African opposition to the Federation of Nyasaland with the Rhodesias was widespread; that the frustration felt about remaining within the Federation was producing an increasingly difficult and even dangerous situation; and that the Government could not deal with this threat with the constitutional machinery available to it.

The only peaceful way out of the situation — to remove Nyasaland from the Federation — was closed to it. And the African Congress leaders were unwilling to cooperate in any constitutional reform that would leave the territory in the straitjacket of Federation.

Set in this perspective the Nyasaland position had indeed become dangerous. Politically the question that needs to be answered (but which is nowhere faced in the White Paper) is whether the action taken against the Nyasaland African Congress is going to be effective in the long run. The popular line that the Congress leaders spoke largely for themselves, and that the average African peasant was not much concerned about federation, is disproved by the White Paper, which admits that Congress "was able to amass considerable support against federation." Elsewhere it says that "the Congress movement had become deeply rooted in certain areas."

The first point that emerges therefore is the undeniable strength of Congress, which made secession from the Federation its main platform. The White Paper has considerable difficulty in assessing the role and responsibility in the disturbances of the Congress leader, Dr. Hastings Banda. Nowhere does it say unequivocally that he is guilty of any criminal action, except by inference.

It says he was not anti-European, but it says it in a negative manner which is bound to throw some doubt on the way it presents other statements. For this particular aspect can be tested by direct evidence.

Against Anti-White Policy

This is the White Paper version of the Congress leader's racial attitude: "On arrival Dr. Banda made several public and private 'protestations' of his 'lack of enmity' towards Europeans . . ."

The truth is that Dr. Banda boldly proclaimed that he was positively against any anti-white policy: "I have lived for many years among the white people and I could never, never, be against them." I was in Nyasaland at that time, and the senior Government officials told me how grateful they were to Dr. Banda for his frank lead in this important issue.

There is no direct evidence of Dr. Banda being in favour of violence. The nearest the White Paper comes to charging him with violent intentions is the quotation of a sentence out of a letter in which he is alleged to have written: "You have heard about the riots. I have set Blantyre and Zomba on fire. I hope soon to set the whole of Nyasaland on fire."

But "setting the Thames on fire" has never been regarded as a seditious activity, and the Government knows that the riots at Blantyre and Zomba referred to in the letter were relatively minor disturbances which did not involve arson.

Secret Meeting

The White Paper treats cautiously reports of the notorious secret meeting in the bush where the alleged massacre plot was hatched. The furthest the Governor of Nyasaland goes is that he could "have ignored the information only at the risk of most serious consequences."

What remains to be tested is the accuracy of the reports of what happened at that secret meeting. There were 140 delegates present. Each of these was called upon (according to the White Paper) to return to his area and to inform the chairman and secretary of each Congress branch of the decisions to embark on the "R" plan for an uprising. Thus, hundreds of people must have shared the secret. The Government has not so far produced any witnesses to enable it to prosecute the Congress leaders. Nobody suggests that the evidence produced in the White Paper can be dismissed out of hand. All that can reasonably be said about it, at this stage, is that it fails to make out beyond reasonable doubt that a massacre plot did, in fact, exist. An impartial judicial inquiry would establish the facts.

Arms to Iraq will Endanger Mid-East

Herut writes that nothing highlights Britain's misreading of the Middle East political situation more than Mr. Macmillan's decision to sell Iraq arms so as to gain Kassem's gratitude and friendship. While there is no assumption for believing that he will get either, there are prospects that he will thereby endanger the situation of Persia and Turkey, who will begin to doubt Britain's ability to protect their territorial integrity and turn their backs on her.

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes that arms supplies to one of the Arab countries, Iraq in this case, must of necessity upset the balance of armaments

Yesterday's Press

in the Middle East, and even though it may be difficult to refute the British claim that it is worth their while to strengthen Kassem, it is up to us to see to it that we do not lag behind Iraq and find our strength impaired. We have the right to expect London to understand that.

Hatzofe (National Religious) writes that the West may have its reasons for playing hide and seek with the contending Arab rulers, but we have our own accounts to draw up since both Cairo and Baghdad are our mortal enemies and both are planning a second round against us. Strengthening both of them with arms and money is to our detriment.

Hamodia (World Aguda) avers that the West seems to have learned nothing and keeps dancing attendance on one Arab country after another in the hope of wooing it away from the Soviets.

Omer (Histadrut) finds that, now that the fog has cleared with the collapse of the Baghdad Pact, fresh illusions have cropped up with regard to the alignment of the Arab countries, but it is hoped that the West will have learned its lesson from the Pact's fate and not repeat the fatal mistakes and the grave dangers that grew up out of the Northern Tier policy.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) warns agianst any attempt to settle the new Suez crisis by any means but diplomacy.

Haboker (General Zionist) attacks the Government "plot" to fence us in by making it well nigh impossible to go abroad (the reference is to the rise in passport fees) and points out that it is precisely a labour government that makes freedom to travel a luxury to be enjoyed by the wealthy alone.

Yediot Aharonot does not understand exactly what impelled the Foreign Ministry to challenge Nasser precisely at this juncture and, after observing that we have only helped to bolster his prestige by "offering" up one ship after another on the altar of hope and chance, asks: What next?

Montands Put Marriage First

YVES Montand and his actress wife Simone Signoret toured the Capital this week after he had appeared at Binyanei Hauoma. The building stands out on the horizon from nearly every direction and every time it came into sight, the *chansonnier* clapped his hand to his head with a groan. For Montand tries to establish an immediate contact with his audience and apart from a memorable occasion when he sang before an audience of 20,000 in Moscow ("I closed my eyes and sang to myself") he has always arranged to sing in more intimate circumstances. "I was horrified by the size of the Mann Auditorium, but when I saw the hall in Jerusalem..." he rolled his eyes in horror, "the lighting arrangements were impossible, the stage was so big I hardly had time to get off it to draw a breath and most of the audience didn't know French."

Montand gauges the audience's knowledge of the language by their reaction to certain phrases and slang. When he feels that very few of them fully appreciate his lines, he plays more with his eyes and hands, acts out every inch of his "illustrated" numbers like the "Conductor is in Love" and the "Jazz Fanatic." As his programme is so closely timed and every lift of a finger has its place, we asked him how he could adjust himself to each crowd. Within his framework, he explained, he can introduce endless subtle variations, sometimes quite improvised. The imaginary conversation the "Jazz Fanatic" holds with an imaginary friend has only been seen by audiences in Israel. "It took me by surprise," said his wife, Simone Signoret, "and I am still laughing at it."

The couple agreed that Israel audiences were most appreciative and Mrs. Montand, as she so charmingly but seriously introduces herself, thought that Israelis are possibly more perceptive than most because "you have experienced so much individually and as a people."

The Montands seem genuinely interested in people (other than those who want autographs, photographs or monographs). They both came up the hard way, he singing in workers' *bistros* in and around Marseilles in 1938, she starting as a film extra and getting a few more lines to speak in each successive film.

Visitors' Gallery

"I can remember the thrill it was to go to sing in Toulouse or Lyon," Montand smiled, but I liked Marseilles best. The people sang what they felt, sometimes roughly indeed, but they meant what they sang." He was forced to become a steelworker during the Occupation but got an engagement in Paris at the ABC in 1944. "I came on after the star, when they were all putting on their coats. When they eventually started taking them off again, I was in. But the star was annoyed, you understand, and so was the star's agent." Montand solved the problem when the agent came to him and she is still his agent today.

At the ABC Montand sang two chansons about Americans, one a cowboy, the other a gangster. One night the Gestapo called, said the gangster was all right but the cowboy was too sympathetic to the Americans and would have to go. Montand went on singing it however. "The Germans were too busy retreating to check on me again." After the war Montand recorded his famous collection of soldiers' songs that go back to the 12th century. The German refrains that provide some of the background atmosphere were recorded surreptitiously during the Occupation of Paris. The theme is nearly always the same: "When you leave you go in cheers and glory, when you come back all you have is the luck that you are still alive..."

Montand is now learning English with the help of his wife, who speaks it fluently, but he will not sing in any language but his own. Neither is he interested in incorporating Israeli or other foreign ideas into his repertoire. His sincerity in trying to give expression to life and his own experience of it through what he considers his own medium is obvious and, to my mind, is what lifts him out of the run of talented entertainers and makes him a creative artist. Having selected his present repertoire out of nearly 2,000 ideas he intends to wear it out around the world before doing anything new. He chiefly admires Charlie Chaplin and Edith Piaf, professes great respect for Chevalier's formidable personality.

The warming thing about the Montands is their devotion to each other. She is short, slight and penetrating, dresses with an elegant simplicity, and wears only eye makeup. Montand is even taller than he seems on the stage, dresses faultlessly in dark, hand-sewn clothes. She makes only one film a year, "when the script is good enough" (and wins an award nearly every time) so that she can be with her husband on his tours. He would like to produce and direct his own film and make a good comedy.

When I asked them what was their chief ambition now that they were at the peak of their careers they answered, "To be together more."

MEIR RONNEN

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Readers' Letters

GHANAIAN PROTEST

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We, the Ghana delegates currently in Israel attending the seminar on land settlement, strongly protest against the item which appeared in *The Jerusalem Post* under the headline "Nkrumah Lashed."

We contend that the statement of Sir Roy Welensky of Rhodesia was not only scandalous but malicious, and an opprobrium in disguise, calculated to inveigle Dr. Kwame Nkrumah into disrepute. The truth is that the torch of liberation of the African continent was lit at the All-African Conference in Accra and the indigenous African has realized the atrocious deeds and the inhumane behaviour of the few Whites to the many Africans, and demands a check, and to live as a free man in his own land.

The inspiration imbued into the African by the non-violent struggle of Ghana to achieve self-rule has taken deep roots.

Sir Roy, in his bewilderment, has displayed a blissfully ignorant knowledge about Ghana by misquoting the number of M.P.'s who have been detained for subversive actions.

Only two M.P.s have been detained — not because they were political opponents but because the law of the land — the Preventive Detention Act — demands their arrest.

The undersigned delegates state categorically that Africa is not an extension of Europe, and therefore it is absolutely wrong for the minority of White settlers to be the overlords of the indigenous Africans, who form the majority. We fully support the non-violent struggle of the people of Central Africa for self-expression and self-rule.

Sir Roy should know that the hour of liberation has struck, and that his diabolical attack on Ghana and her Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, does nothing but buoy up the hope and aspirations of the Africans and their determination to be resolute and indomitable in their demand for self-rule.

Yours, etc.

The Hon. E. A. Mahama, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture.
Appiah Danquah, General Secretary, United Ghana Farmers' Council.
G. K. Martin, National Treasurer, United Ghana Farmers' Council.
Atta Mensah, Publicity Officer, United Ghana Farmers' Council.
G. C. Chillaiah.
David de Craft Duncan, Secretary to the delegation.
Awin-Adjei Bonsafo, District Chief Farmer.
Miss Florence Sarpong, Woman Organiser of the Farmers' Council.

Givat Brenner, March 26.

CORRECTION

The article "Pioneer of Planning," a tribute to the work of Richard Kauffmann which appeared on Friday March 20, was written by Ariel Kahane and not as stated.

WHY THEY STAY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Although it is not my custom at all to write letters to the Editor, I simply have to tell you that not only I, but everyone I have spoken to, appreciated "Why They Stay," in your issue of March 20.

In its matter-of-fact reporting, it was so different from the usual stories of "Why They Leave Again."

I do hope that it was not only the first of a series of articles but that you find the space to make it a regular feature, in particular in view of your wide foreign circulation.

Yours, etc.
GABRIEL ROOS
Jerusalem, March 22.

REFRESHMENT ON SABBATH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — One cold, rainy Shabbat, I spent over an hour looking for an open coffee house or restaurant in Jerusalem in which to have a cup of coffee.

It is a shame that in this great city there isn't one place open in which to warm (or cool, depending on the season) the weary soul.

Abroad, where each religion honours its Sabbath, the restaurants remain open. I am sure that hotels in Israel do not permit their guests to starve on Shabbat.

I see no reason against, and many for, the open cafe.

Yours, etc.
JUDITH HIRSCH
Kibbutz Zorah, March 1.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TEL AVIV-JAFFA

Companies Winding-up No. 949/59

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance, 1929-58 and in the matter of "Phoenix" Chemical Industries Ltd., 28 Rehov Ahad Haam, Tel Aviv.

ADVERTISEMENT OF PETITION

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding-up of the above named company by the District Court of Tel Aviv-Jaffa on 19.3.59 was presented to the said Court by Mr. David Goldwasser, 116 Rehov Hayarkon, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at Tel Aviv-Jaffa on April 21, 1959. Any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his advocate for that purpose. A copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated fee for the same.

(Sgd) MEYER MACHLIS, Advocate, 15 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv
Attorney for Petitioner

Note: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their advocate (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 20.4.59.

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are cordially invited to a
GALA CONCERT
to take place
on Monday, March 30, at 9 p.m.
in the George and Florence Wise Auditorium on the Hebrew University campus when the noted Canadian composer
ALEXANDER BROTT
will conduct the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. The programme will include the Israel première of Canadian compositions. Tickets available on Monday at the Information Desk in the University's Administration Building.
Transport will be provided.

CANADIAN VISITORS IN ISRAEL
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE
DEDICATION
of the
LAW BUILDING
on the Hebrew University campus
erected through the generosity of the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University
to take place
on Monday, March 30, at 4.30 p.m.
in the George and Florence Wise Auditorium
in the presence of a delegation of Canadian Friends headed by Mr. Allan Bronfman, the National President

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Purim Delights

THE rainy cold which returned to Israel during the past two weeks showed special consideration for the Purim celebrations. Tel Aviv's huge Adloyada parade on Tuesday was held in bright sunshine as the sky cleared up for a day, and in Jerusalem the next day thousands of worried glances at the overcast sky apparently also helped to keep away the rain.

The celebrations started off on Sunday with thousands of school parties. The streets of every town and village were crowded with little cowboys, Queen Esthers and Military Policemen among whom mingled half-sized veiled Arab ladies straight from the harem, Canadian Mounties, ferocious-looking Indians in full war paint, Andalusian beauties all dressed up in black lace. Indicative of the close relations between Israel and the Asian and African countries were numerous little Japanese geishas, colourfully garbed African chieftains, sari-clad Indian princesses and even quite a number of spear-brandishing Maori warriors. As usual, there was a large contingent of Arab sheikhs in every group.

A thousand Jerusalem schoolchildren, all dressed up in their Purim costumes and accompanied by small bands, set out for their traditional visit to immigrant children in various settlements of the Jerusalem Corridor. In the municipal zoos of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, hotly contested costume competitions were held among the children.

On Tuesday Tel Aviv mounted its traditional Adloyada parade as half a million lined the streets. The main theme was Tel Aviv's golden jubilee, a subject of which the good Tel Avivians seem a little tired by now. The parade took an hour and a half to pass the numerous spectators' stands, but the children, who formed the large majority of the participants, were worn out by the 4.5-kilometre route.

The Tel Aviv Municipality spent at least IL100,000 on the parade, which somehow was less than a smashing success. The crowds failed to work up real enthusiasm as the floats and bands passed by.

Only children participated in Jerusalem's *Adloyada zuta* ("Little Carnival"). The crowds were smaller but seemed to be more enthusiastic (considering they belonged to the traditionally more restrained public of the Capital) and the entire hour-long parade was, in its small way, more enjoyable than Tel Aviv's.

Tourist Rush

WHILE the Jewish population was celebrating Purim at hundreds and thousands of private parties and masquerade balls, more than 500 Christian pilgrims arrived here from various West European countries to spend the Easter season in the Holy Land. Many of them crossed the Jordan border to attend services in the Old City, while others were scheduled to make the visit today (Good Friday) or during the week-end.

Purim week was a very happy one for hotel owners, tourist guides and sightseeing bus operators: it was estimated that there were 5,000-6,000 tourists in the country. All the first-class hotels in Tel Aviv, Herzliya and in Jerusalem, too, were completely filled up. Moreover, most of them were solidly booked through May and June, and many tourists were accommodated as paying guests in private homes. In Jerusalem, hotel keepers reported the welcome fact that tourists from abroad — who at present account for the unusually high proportion of 80 per cent of all guests — now spend more time in the Capital than last year. The average stay has gone up from 2.5 days to four.

What with some hotels already satisfactorily booked for the Autumn holidays, owners and tourist officials predicted that 1959 would be one of the best tourist years. In 1958, which was the Tenth Anniversary Year, about 75,000 tourists visited the country compared with 44,000 in 1957, and there was considerable optimism that this year would be as good, firmly establishing tourism as Israel's second largest foreign currency earner.

Ghost floats, figures and fun were the features of the Children's Adloyada in Jerusalem. Photo by Schlesinger

PURIM WAS CELEBRATED all over the country at private and public parties. There were two Adloyada parades in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, and masquerading youngsters filling the streets everywhere... **HUNDREDS OF EASTER PILGRIMS** arrived, joining thousands of tourists already in the country.

EGYPT'S SEIZURE OF A THIRD ISRAEL CARGO in the Suez Canal continued to be the cause of increased concern and remained the focus of the Government's political activity.

BELGIUM'S QUEEN ELISABETH arrived for a week's visit, making this spring a "Belgian Spring" in Israel... **MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT** was another distinguished guest at the Youth Aliya silver jubilee conference... **THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY'S BOARD OF GOVERNORS** met and heard University President Prof. Benjamin Mazar outline development prospects for the next ten years.

AN AFRICAN LIAISON OFFICE is to be established by the Histadrut.

A NEW SAFETY CAMPAIGN was initiated by the Traffic Police... At the same time two buses collided on the wet Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway killing two passengers and injuring several others.

Galaxy Of Guests

AMONG the many guests from abroad who attended the Purim celebrations was the former First Lady of America, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, here for a week's visit with her granddaughter, 16-year-old Nina Roosevelt. A few days after her arrival another First Lady, Queen Elisabeth of Belgium, landed at Lydda with her entourage for a week's stay, becoming the first royal personage to visit Israel.

Queen Elisabeth, the grandmother of King Baudouin, visited this country with her late husband Albert in 1933. This time Foreign Ministry officials were busy weeks in advance working out her programme in accordance with all the proper rules of protocol, which was somewhat complicated by the fact that parts of the royal visit were official and parts semi-private. Welcomed at the airport by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, the Queen drove to Jerusalem in the presidential car. Today she plans to cross to the Old City to attend services at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Next week, between visits to various parts of the country, the 82-year-old Sovereign is scheduled to attend the formal dedication of the Queen Elisabeth Institute of Archaeology at the Hebrew Universtiy and the opening of the Natanya Museum established by the Belgian diamond industrialist Romi Goldmuntz.

The Queen Mother's visit is the most outstanding event of what has become a "Belgian Spring" for Israel. A few weeks ago a group of important Belgian industrialists toured the country, studying possibilities of investing here. This week a group of 37 leading Belgians, headed by the former speaker of Parliament, M. Camille Huysmans, and including Antwerp's Mayor M. A. Craebeck, arrived on a goodwill tour. Early next month Belgium's Minister of Agriculture is due, to be followed a few weeks later by an exhibition of Belgian art, mainly paintings of the 19th and 20th Century.

Sues Stop

EGYPTIAN interference with the passage of Israel goods through the Suez Canal was again the centre of political and diplomatic activities this week: Israel diplomats abroad discussed the matter with representatives of the maritime powers and members of the U.N. Security Council, and the Foreign Ministry here called in the representatives of the same powers.

There had been some faint hope that the ensuing diplomatic pressure and U.N. intervention would modify Nasser's attitude. However, when this week a Greek vessel, the s.s. Nicolas Caires, carrying 5,000 tons of cement and 4,600 tons of scrap iron from Haifa to Hong Kong and Japan, entered the Canal, the Egyptians again prevented her passage.

While Israel has so far waited patiently for the outcome of diplomatic interventions — a special Cabinet meeting abstained from taking any decisions on Israel's next step — the latest Egyptian action was forcing Israel to abandon this wait-and-see attitude. Israel has already warned the Western Powers that Nasser's continued interference with Israel cargoes in Suez would lead to a most serious Middle East crisis.

In the past, Israel's rights of passage through Suez were primarily a political question and a matter of principle. In the last two years, however, Israel's trade with Asia and East Africa has greatly expanded and is expected to grow further, and the passage of Israel cargo through Suez has become a matter of prime economic importance which Israel cannot abandon to the caprices of the Egyptian dictator.

Short of direct intervention, several courses of action are open to Israel, but all depend, more or less, on the extent to which the Western Powers and other maritime nations will support Israel. If diplomatic pressure fails to bring results, Israel may demand an emergency meeting of the Security Council or a Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly. Simultaneously, she may initiate an all-out political and propaganda campaign against Nasser in the West, with particular emphasis on the demand that the West should withhold any economic or technical assistance to Nasser so long as he pursues his policy of belligerent interference with innocent commerce.

Death On Wheels

DISASTER struck on the road again. On Wednesday two Egged buses travelling in opposite directions on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway collided after one of them had skidded on a very slight curve. Two passengers were killed and nearly 50 injured in the crash.

This was the 15th major road accident this year involving buses and seems to confirm the complaint often voiced by drivers that bus-drivers often exceed the speed limits and, in general, drive more recklessly than people at the wheel of smaller vehicles. Some of the major tragedies of the highways in recent months were caused by buses, including the Wadi Musrara accident in which 11 people were killed. During the last two months, two speeding buses overturned and another fell into a ditch, in addition to "minor" accidents in which only pedestrians or passengers of other cars were killed or injured.

With this year less than three months old, 34 Israelis — almost half of them children—had now lost their lives in traffic accidents, and 200 had been injured severely enough to require hospitalization or medical treatment. A sampling of this week's traffic toll included two pedestrians hurt by cars on Saturday; a motor-cyclist killed in a collision with a bus and a family of five injured when their car overturned on Sunday; Professor and Mrs. Talmi of the Weizmann Institute injured when he lost control of the wheel of his car on Monday; a six-year-old child hit by an Army lorry on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, before the bus accident, an eight-year-old child killed by a train.

Estimating that in 25 per cent of all cases the poor functioning of some part of the vehicle is at least a contributing factor to the accident, traffic police this week initiated a check-up campaign on vehicles on the road. In the first stage, the check is being conducted in the North, which has some of the heaviest road traffic in the country. Several stationary check-posts and two mobile units have been set up. Drivers are politely requested to let the police check the brakes, the steering, the clutch, the tires, the horn and other parts of their cars. If minor defects are detected, the driver is advised to have them fixed as soon as possible. In case of major defects, the drivers are requested to go to a nearby garage forthwith.

According to the police, the large majority of drivers is very cooperative, being aware that their own safety is at stake. They hope that the new campaign will prove as much of a success as the "Dim Your Lights" operation a few weeks ago.

The Middle East Scene — By Ammon Bartur

Kassem Tries to Hold His Own

THERE can be two interpretations for Iraq's withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact, which was not unexpected but seems to have been accelerated by recent events in Iraq and the subsequent deterioration of Iraqi-Egyptian relations.

One explanation may be that Iraq's Communists have become too influential, and Baghdad's ties with the Kremlin too tight, to allow Kassem to remain even nominally in an alliance which anti-Western forces have always described as aggressive. As a matter of fact, long before Kassem's regime withdrew from the Pact, Iraqi spokesmen never mentioned it without describing it as imperialist and alien to the aspirations of the Iraqi people.

Kassem's move, however, can also be seen in a completely different light. In his almost hysterical verbal campaign against the Baghdad regime, Egypt's Abdul Nasser has been careful to emphasize that Kassem was following the same policy as the discredited Nuri es-Said, claiming that Britain's dominant positions in Iraq has not changed and that imperialist Britain and Red Russia are now allied there against Arab Nationalism. By officially quitting the Baghdad Pact, the Iraqi leader has deprived Nasser of this particular propaganda weapon. It is noteworthy that as soon as the announcement was made, Baghdad Radio's prolific political commentator came out with the slogan that Iraq "had now become a free and independent country" with a policy of her own!

It may well be that in announcing his decision Kassem had both of these considerations in mind, though it seems certain that he was less concerned about his own Communist supporters than he was over Nasser's unceasing campaign.

Internal Front

In fact, if the Communists' influence in Baghdad has been on the increase, there were no clear signs of it these past weeks. One of the most interesting developments in this field was the replacement a few days ago of Salim el-Fakhri, known as a confirmed Communist, as Director of Guidance and Radio Services. His successor, Dhannoon Ayyoub, though a leftist and a former Communist sympathizer, is no Communist himself. Originally from Mosul, he is a well-known novelist, short story writer and publicist, was persecuted by the old regime and had to make his home in Vienna until the July coup, when he returned to Baghdad along with hundreds of exiled intellectuals.

The significance of this development seems to transcend the question of Communist influence in Iraq as such as it becomes daily more apparent that the Communists are by no means Nasser's only determined opponents in Iraq, although the Egyptian President has mobilized all his formidable propaganda apparatus to spread the theory that what is going on in Iraq today is a struggle between Communism and Arab Nationalism — meaning himself.

Besides the Kurds and the Shi'i Moslems, who between them constitute a majority of the population and oppose the very idea of Arab union for reasons of self-preservation, there is in Iraq a considerable body of enlightened opinion which genuinely considers Nasser's regime reactionary and anti-democratic, and would see a merger with the United Arab Republic as a clear step backwards.

This non-Communist, anti-Nasser approach has been summed up in a talk written by Ayyoub and relayed over Baghdad Radio several times this week. Addressed to President Nasser personally, the talk depicts the disillusion and disappointment with which Iraqi intellectuals now regard Nasser. In Nuri's days, explains Ayyoub, Iraqis looked on Nasser as a liberator and a fighter against imperialism and oppression, but his increasing covetous pressure on Iraq since the July revolution and his interference in the country's affairs, climaxed by the Shawwaf uprising in Mosul, have revealed him for what he is.

Break Away

There are signs, in fact, that Kassem is actually trying to free himself from his dangerous reliance on the Communists. Realizing that the Shawwaf affair, and the admittedly decisive part taken by the Communists in first precipitating it and then crushing it, has put him in their debt, he does seem to fear that he may in the end prove to be the first Kerensky of the Middle East.

This realization has sent Kassem into action. Apart from the replacement of his Number One propaganda man, he has lamented the destruction of the offices of four newspapers suspected of Nasserist sympathies during mass demonstrations initiated by the Communists and their front organisations; the authorities have also been expressing their regret at various irregularities committed by men of the Popular Resistance Movement during their nocturnal searches of suspects' homes.

But the most important of the moves aimed at checking increasing Communist infiltration is apparently yet to come. In an address he gave before leaders of the Kurdish community on Monday night, Kassem announced that he would make a very important announcement "within five days." There is consistent speculation that he intends to announce the granting of normal democratic freedoms, including political organization, and to fix a date for the forthcoming elections. If this materializes, it may well counter the Communists' undisputed domination of the Baghdad streets.

Kassem himself seems to believe that as soon as the political situation in Iraq gets back to normal the danger of Communism will disappear completely. It is interesting that this is precisely the kind of talk that Abdul Nasser used to indulge in when warned that his flirtation with Moscow would result in Communist infiltration of the Arab world.

Fighting it Alone

MEANWHILE, Colonel Nasser has been fighting his bitter and seemingly desperate campaign against both Kassem and the Kremlin practically alone, failing to attract attention in other Arab capitals. Even those Arab leaders who are decidedly against Communism and highly distrustful of Kassem have been showing remarkable coolness to the Cairo ruler's anti-Communist utterances.

Nasser's meeting with President Shehab of the Lebanon, which took place on Wednesday on the Syrian-Lebanese border, accentuates his isolation rather than relieves it. Although the Lebanese Prime Minister had announced that there would be no fixed agenda for these talks, it was not difficult to guess the real purpose of the meeting. Cairo Radio "disclosed" that the talks took up "the foreign policies of the United Arab Republic and Lebanon."

It is obvious that Nasser is trying to enlist Beirut's help in his lone fight with the Iraqis, but it is doubtful whether the traditionally wary Lebanese would agree to get involved in this dispute. They have, in fact, already intimated that they would remain neutral as between Baghdad and Cairo. If President Shehab agreed to the meeting at all, it was out of considerations that have little to do with devotion to the U.A.R. cause. The Lebanese Government has been trying to persuade Damascus to take a more liberal attitude to business dealings with Beirut.

Trade relations between Syria and Lebanon have lately been subjected to increasing difficulties as a result of the autarkic regulations of the Damascus authorities, and reports from Beirut indicate that the Lebanese Government considers Nasser its only hope in this respect. But although Nasser was fully aware of Shehab's reasons for meeting him, it was only to be expected that he would try his best to make political capital out of it at this fateful juncture in his career.

New Approach to Science

Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHILE the direction that physical science has taken — to the construction of the nuclear bomb — has disturbed the layman, the scientist has in recent years become anxious at the increasing specialization forced upon him, and the danger that the thinker-scientist of three centuries ago will become the technician-scientist of the future. Will people with training so one-sided that they scarcely know what is going on in the next laboratory know in which direction to guide the whole process of science?

It is for these reasons that the philosophical aspects of science are again receiving more attention. The Hebrew University has for some time past been teaching History of Science, and today Professor Shmuel Sambursky is giving the inaugural lecture in the History and Philosophy of Science, a Chair which was recently named after Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who will be present.

Professor Sambursky, new Dean of the Faculty of Science, himself has taken charge of the section dealing with the history of the physical sciences. The second section is concerned with the historical background of the biological sciences and teaching is in the hands of Dr. Jacob Seide, Director of the Rothschild Municipal Hospital in Haifa, a zoologist and noted historian of biology and medicine who is serving as Visiting Lecturer.

The third section branches out into a different sphere altogether. It deals with the philosophy of science, especially such subjects as the methodology of science, symbolic logic and the logic of natural languages. This part of the course is directed by Professor Y. Bar-Hillel, a well-known philosopher and theorist on the logical background of technological processes, such as mechanization of translation and information processing.

The response of the students to the new subject has been most encouraging. About ten to 20 are enrolled in each of the three sections. In addition, some 40 undergraduates have chosen the course as one of their optional subjects, which shows that they, too, are aware of the wider implications of these studies. At most universities philosophy of science is taught as part of the humanities. Here it is to be an integral part of the Faculty of Science.

Prof. S. Sambursky (centre), Head of the Section for the History and Philosophy of Science at the Hebrew University, conferring with Prof. Y. Bar-Hillel (right) and Dr. J. Seide, the other two Faculty members in charge of the new course.

Two Revolutions

Prof. Sambursky believes that there were two major revolutions in scientific thought that have taken us back from the 19th Century mechanistic view of the universe to a more all-embracing and philosophical view. The first of these was the Theory of Relativity, which forced us to accept revolutionary new concepts of time and space. The physical universe can no longer be described only in simple terms of the phenomena which we see. Einstein's theory itself was not built up only on observable phenomena, but contained an essential element of "free creation" according to rational principles; nor was it accepted until certain astronomical predictions made in accordance with the theory could be observed and thereby prove its correctness.

The second great change came with Planck's Quantum Theory, which includes the principle that the movements of the small ultimate particles of which the universe is built up cannot be accurately forecast, though acceptable statistical forecasts can be made of the behaviour of a large mass of such particles. In the last analysis, an element of uncertainty has returned. Further, in the observation of these particles, the process of observation itself interferes with the result. The scientist has become aware that he himself and his instruments and methods of measurement interfere with the results he wishes to establish. To extricate himself from this predicament, he must reassess his methods.

Changing World

The simple mechanistic world of the 19th Century is rapidly vanishing. Future progress in natural studies will depend to a great extent on the understanding of scientists of the underlying principles of scientific thought and its application to their specific subject.

Something Special for Once

By Ephraim Kishon

WE decided to throw a very special kind of Purim party this year. Not just a party but a fancy dress ball, the like of which had not been seen in the State's young history. We aimed at an intimate carouse, overflowing with youthful joy but flavoured with exquisite European taste.

To thresh out the final details, three of us met: myself, Gusti and Yoel, and laid down the guide lines of the wassail. First, its location. The choice was not an easy one, as all of us are the owners of comfortable homes, well-suited for the holding of mass meetings. Gusti, for instance, thought that Yoel's flat was particularly spacious, while Yoel said that Gusti's flat had beautiful period furniture, and mine was situated in the very heart of the city. In the end we decided to hold the party at Avigdor's.

"We'll go easy on liquor this year" — Gusti warned. "I don't want things to get out of hand the way they did last year."

"Remember how Glick's wife belly-danced on the table top?" — Yoel reminisced wistfully. "Disgusting!"

"You have to keep within certain bounds" — I pointed out, "after all, we're no longer twenty...."

The guest list was a very select one. It was decided to invite first of all Sasha Glick; Yossi, who had recently married that dancer, Ziva; Rina and Dalia with their respective husbands; and the red-haired model with the nice husband, a pharmacist if I'm not mistaken.

After the roster was filled, the next problem was what theme the costumes should represent. Two years ago, for example, the men had dressed like apaches and the women like you know what, in red skirts ripped on the side, and net stockings...

* * *

"I've an idea" — Gusti said. "Let's for once choose an original subject of mystical character: the Inferno. The men will dress in red suits and the women in skin-tight tricots."

"You're right" — Yoel warmed up to the idea, "they'll then look exactly like she-devils! That would be very interesting from the point of view of colour harmony."

"All right, all right"—I said, "but I think the party ought to be under the sign of the Sputnik! 'Men from Mars' or something like that..."

"Nonsense" — Yoel contradicted me, "we need an Israel theme. Let's say: 'Paris at Night.' After all, France is terribly popular right now. I can see the men in straw hats and butterfly ties and the women in black tricots. Excellent!"

"That's all very interesting" — I said, "but it's stale, old stuff. On the other hand they're sending missiles to the moon every other day now. 'Men from Mars' I still say..."

"I have it" — Gusti shouted. "'the Stone Age'!"

We liked that one. It was a theme one could embroider on endlessly. You could dress in tiger skins, or hold big fig leaves. Or else you could put a toupee on your head and protruding false teeth in your mouth. The women could come in skintight black tricots. It sounded perfect, Gusti proposed to go even further, that is to give the imagination free rein: if for instance a couple decided to come dressed as Adam and Eve, that would really not make much difference..."

"Very clever" — I said, "but 'Men of Mars' is a much more topical theme!"

"For goodness' sake," — Gusti exploded, "who knows what men from Mars look like?"

"Why, what's the problem?" — thus I. "I'm sure that the men on Mars have one eye in the middle of their foreheads and long tails, while the women wear those black, skintight tricots..."

"You know what, he's right!" — Gusti and Yoel mused. "On second thought, he certainly has something there. After all, we are celebrating the International Geophysical Year..."

In the end we settled on my topical theme, though they changed it to "Men from Venus."

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DEPARTURES: MARCH 29—APRIL 3
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.: March 29	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0920	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Rome
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1850	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. March 30	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1400	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Amsterdam, London, New York
TUES. March 31	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0815	OLYMPIC	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1020	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1215	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED.	0825	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
April 1	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	1045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1500	EL AL	Brussels, London, New York
THURS. April 2	0001	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo, Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Vienna
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	0955	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1005	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	1540	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris.
FRI. April 3	0000	EL AL	Istanbul
	0040	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0955	B. E. A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	1130	ALITALIA	Rome
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Vienna
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To:
Tues.	March 31	T. Herzl	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
Tues.	March 31	Messapia	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste.
Wed.	April 1	Marmara	Iskenderun, Izmir, Istanbul
Thurs.	April 2	Ilan	Naples, New York

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Why They Stay (II) — *By Carl Levine*

'Completely Involved'

WITH an impatient gesture Peter Frye tossed the clipping back to me across the low coffee table.

"You can print the entire interview all over again, word for word, even if it is five years old. Not a thing has changed since then in the Israeli theatre!"

"Oh, Peter — how can you say such a thing?" cried his wife, who had been busily sewing up a seam in her coat. Apprehensively she reached for the clipping, to read what they had said when I had first visited them in the Fall of 1953. At that time the young Canadian director and his wife (the Israel actress, Batya Lancet) had just moved into their Tel Aviv apartment. Cases of unpacked books had been stacked high, I remembered, in the corner of the living room where we were now sitting.

But except for the fact that the books now reposed peacefully in the shelves, and the then bare walls were covered with a collection of prints and paintings that reached almost to the ceiling, the room — and the Fryes — seemed pretty much as they had been when I last had seen them.

"You're right, things have changed," Peter Frye corrected himself, in reply to his wife. "Changed for the worse!"

'Theatre is Ossified'

But Batya's mind was elsewhere. Suddenly she burst into laughter. "Listen to this," she said, quoting from the yellowed clipping, which we had already seen. She read aloud, *con brio*, a husky intensity in her voice, as though she were trying out a new script on us:

Batya Lancet Frye had till now been quietly listening to the conversation. But the sharpness with which her husband seemed to be criticising the local theatre, her theatre, brought her to the defensive. She quickly sat up on the low divan where she had been reclining.

"But these things take time, Peter dear," she protested. "You can't expect to revolutionize everything all at once. You have to be patient if you want to be accepted as part of the group here and put your ideas across."

Suddenly she jumped up. Stalking around the long drawing table which was covered with sketches for new sets, Batya was no longer Mrs. Frye, the wife of the director, but the passionate young actress defending her Israel theatre.

"Despite what Peter says, we do welcome new ideas and fresh talent in all branches of our theatre. But people must be patient and humble, and be able to 'take it.' Of course, it's not easy."

"Not easy," Frye snorted, impatiently breaking in. "Who the hell expected it would be easy? After all, this is a young country. But what gets my goat is when people say we welcome new ideas. We should, but we don't. The country is only 10 years old, but already the theatre is ossified. And the Government supports this kind of mediocrity with subsidies! Five years ago — sure, the plays were poorly constructed and we had our problems, but the writing was fresh and bold and full of promise. Now!" He shrugged. "We put on safe plays, the kind of stuff that has proved sure-fire abroad. Alas, the Israel theatre today is practically divorced from the life of the country — we have nothing here that's really indigenous, really our own. Our established writers turn out stereotypes of a pretty low order."

"No, no, no!" Batya cried. "It's not so. The Israel plays we are producing today are just as good as the plays we put on five years ago — but we look at them with different eyes. We have become more critical, we expect more from our writers."

'Actors Run Show'

"Maybe we do have a few good playwrights," Frye conceded for the sake of argument. "But what chance do they have? Who listens to them? It's the actors who run the show — not the playwrights, not the directors."

Batya gave him a sharp look and for a moment seemed on the verge of again taking issue with him. But she thought better of it. Resolutely she kept silent as she continued sewing.

"It's the small cliques of established actors who have the power of decision in our theatres," repeated Frye, staring hypnotically at the fingers of his wife as she jabbed at the coat with her needle. "They have everything nicely sewn up — and of course keep all the important roles for themselves. Working closely with government committees, as they have to, they form a kind of 'packaging organization' to give the public the kind of product they think the public wants, when what we should be doing in a country like Israel is putting on original, provocative, experimental plays — even at a loss."

"When we have local writing that is honest and forceful, we put it on, don't you worry," said Batya with some heat, not lifting her head from her work. Suddenly she dropped her coat and turned to her husband with a sigh of resignation. "Darling, you're so right — but you know perfectly well that if it weren't for the tenacity — yes, and the devotion — of these actors whom you damn, there would be no theatre here at all!"

Frye turned to me, shook his head sardonically. "That's the hell of it. She admits I'm right, but as a founding member of her own theatre group, she's caught up in the same system. She's in there pitching with the rest of the old-timers."

"Isn't there any new talent in the Israel theatre?" I suggested mildly.

"Of course!"

Both Fryes agreed for once. "There's lots of it."

"Then why can't they start their own group — do experimental and controversial plays, encourage the local writers, etc., etc.?"

"Because," said Frye, "for one thing, believe it or not, in all Tel Aviv there's not a single suitable small theatre which such a group could rent. And secondly, the Government doesn't want any new group to threaten the monopolies of the four or five existing theatres. You don't believe it? How it works out in practice is that these favoured few are given tax-free status by the Government. New groups, on the other hand, must pay a 50 per cent tax on every ticket they sell. After the first year they may also apply for tax exemption — if they can get it. But how many new theatres can last a year under such conditions?"

"I take it, then, that you have no ambitions along those lines?"

"Right," he said with conviction. "Besides, at the moment I have my hands full. As you know, I've just finished directing *Look Homeward, Angel* and *A Touch of the Poet*. Also, since you were last here five years ago, the Tel Aviv University has created a Department of Dramatic Arts and nominated me the head of it. We teach playwriting, direction, diction, music, literature, etc., etc. How do I enjoy this kind of work? Very much! I get a tremendous kick out of working with young people. However, some of our most talented young actors who should be getting needed training in these courses just can't fit them into their work schedules."

Suddenly he turned to Batya, who was eyeing her work sceptically. "You're going to ruin that coat," he said. "Why don't you get a tailor to fix it?"

"I can't. Got to be in Jerusalem tonight for a show."

Frye shrugged. "I suggested to the big shots," he said, resuming, "that these young people should get their training both in the theatre and at the university — but they turned a deaf ear. After all, they don't want anyone new to come in and challenge their positions."

Peter Frye at home.

Non-Conformist

Batya arose. "The trouble with Peter is, he's a born non-conformist," she said as she put on her coat. "He's never happy unless he's fighting, unless he's needling people. He forgot to tell you — besides his other jobs, he's also directing two radio programmes — both very controversial, and at times very critical of what Peter believes are the abuses that go on here. Peter's just not happy unless he's stirring things up."

Frye rubbed his beard as he considered the matter. "I suppose that's one of the big pluses of working in Israel," he said. "You can stir people up, if you feel strongly enough about something. And I must say, though we do have a very rigid, almost hierarchical kind of society here, where things get bottled up at the top — there's also a lot of freedom to say what you think. I've never felt so free anywhere else in the world. In this country you can practically say anything, do anything you like, except commit a criminal act, and still be an accepted member of society. Well, it's this sense of freedom that's so exhilarating in Israel — and it's this that encourages one to keep on fighting.

"For the first time in my life I've experienced the freedom of being a whole person, of being a Jew who is completely involved. In Canada and in the States, on the other hand, I always felt an outsider. Funny thing — over there I was never a Zionist."

This is the second in a series of "re-interviews" with "western" professionals whom the writer first spoke to five years ago. (See Radio Review page IV)

DAMS MEET NEGEV CHALLENGE

Water is Changing Pattern of Bedu in Life

By Philip Gillon

THE sun is shining on the green fields of Lachish and the Western Negev; the drought (apart from claims for compensation) is a dim, pre-February memory; even the month-long rains are half-forgotten as people's thoughts in the South turn to swimming and the beaches of Ashkelon. They were wonderful rains — but how much of that good, sweet water was allowed to rush down the wadis to the sea, leaving behind them the ravages of added erosion, two drowned in sudden torrents, and vegetation and property damaged? A flood rush down a wadi in the desert can contain millions of cubic metres of rainwater.

There are three types of dams used in the South — the "run-off," the "seepage" and the "operative."

The biggest of the "run-off dams" is at Tel Yeruham. The dam was formed by building a wall across a natural depression to catch the flood-waters caused by winter rains from the mountains of the Negev running down the Wadi Revivim. Tel Yeruham provides half a million cubic metres of water during the summer months, even after allowing for seepage and evaporation.

The dam built at Shuval for the tribe of Sheikh Sullman el-Huzayil is another successful "run-off dam," collecting flood-waters from the mountains of Hebron. There are many small dams in the Central Negev built by Beduin with the help and encouragement of the Government. These are small, with low and inexpensive ramparts similar to those used in the area with such fabled skill by the ancient Nabateans.

Beduin children make private swimming hole of run-off dam in Negev built for el-Huzayil tribe.

Dams for the Beduin, especially as they are reinforced by piped water, will have an interesting by-product, already apparent in the tribe of Sheikh Sullman: the knights of the desert will lose their main incentive to roam through the empty lands in search of water and pasturage. The nomads will probably settle around the points of concentration of water. Will the Beduin change the social structure and the patterns of organisation which they have developed over uncounted generations? Many people — especially those with wistful memories of T.E. Lawrence — will deplore the change; from the point of view of the State it will probably simplify the government. At present it is a comparatively simple matter for the lords of the open spaces to act as smugglers and spies. In fact, if Israel is to settle the Southern Negev with Jews in the next decade, as planned, the Beduin will have to be rooted, to avoid friction over land and grazing rights. Admirers of the nomad should turn to ensuring for them, not so much their right to empty views and a glamorous way of life, as fertile land and plenty of water.

"Run-off" dams are always subject to the danger of silting, caused by the washing down of the topsoil, as was discovered at great cost in the U.S. and South Africa, in conditions similar to Israel's. Thus the dams have to be supported by vigorous soil erosion measures; the planting of millions of trees in gullies, wadis, ditches and as windbreaks. In fact wherever trees offset soil erosion and aid the slow seepage of rain to the water-table below; fixing the shifting sands of the desert through the planting of grass; ploughing in contours; and using interception ditches and channels. There is a further danger in the run-off dam — the waters so collected and conserved for agriculture may be gathered at the expense of replenishing the water-table.

Newest Most Novel

The newest and most novel dam in the South was built this year in Zikim, just in time to catch the storms — in fact, it was somewhat too successful, the stormwater so exceeding expectation that one section of the dam wall broke.

The Zikim dam is not intended for storage, but for seepage. Zikim is situated close to the Mediterranean, just south of Ashkelon, and for years the kibbutz has faced the problem of its wells going saline unless the water-table was replenished by pumping in fresh water. There was a natural hollow at the point where the Wadi Shikma entered the sea (incidentally, on the northern border of the Gaza Strip). Clearly the surrounding dunes would not hold water and any idea of a storage dam was rejected. But the engineers calculated that a seepage dam would force the anchored stormwater underground to replenish the water-table instead of going to waste in the sea.

It is still too early to estimate the extent of the success of the plan. Certainly, despite the one breach in the wall, the dam provided a magnificent new view: the artificial lake was a kilometre in width and its level rose to over 14 metres above sea-level.

The third type of dam in the South — and the biggest — is that at Zohar, called an "operative dam" and in no way related to trapping local rainfall. Zohar lies on the Yarkon deviation and has a storage capacity of 8,000,000 cubic metres. The annual average yield of the Yarkon River is 160,000,000 to 170,000,000 cubic metres; unfortunately a great deal of the flow is concentrated in the winter months, when (in a normal season) irrigation demands are low. Thus the Zohar dam stores the winter excess of the Yarkon for use in the heavy irrigation months of the summer. One of the nightmares of the winter's freak drought, apart from the direct loss it caused, was the danger there would be insufficient water from the Yarkon in the summer, requiring rationing of water and even further losses to crops.

Run-off dams, as stated, may silt or else upset the water-table. Seepage dams like that at Zikim are novel and exciting but hardly likely to solve the country's water problems. As they fight the twin threats of salinity and exhaustion, our engineers juggle with our water resources with a dexterity reminiscent of Levi Eshkol at the Treasury. Basically it seems that the only true solution for the Negev is deviation of river by pipe-line, with Operative Reservoirs like Zohar to store river water for the summer and with soil erosion measures to counteract run-off and topsoil loss.

BATTLE OF THE SCHOOLROOM

Army's Girl Teachers Fight Tough Campaign in Villages

By GERDA L. COHEN

HAYA Blank, a girl with a strong jaw whom we met the other day quelling a chalk riot in her class-room, belongs to the shock-troops who stave off defeat on the educational front. The worn metaphor, in this case, is a perfectly accurate description, since Haya wore khaki. She'd been posted to Kiryat Gat, after completing a teachers' seminary, to do her two years with one foot in the Army and one foot in the class-room. This position calls for abnormal agility, say the 400 girls like Haya. "I have all the disadvantages of being a soldier, without the fun of army life," complained a diminutive corporal in a kindergarten at the forgotten end of a dirt track, leading to one of those *ma'barot* which have been sleeping for eight years. The children had shaven heads, tied in muslin after being cured of ring-worm; they bore signs of malnutrition, and spoke Arabic even in kindergarten. "New immigrants?" we asked the corporal in surprise. "Oh no, they are *sabra* kids." She shared a ramshackle hut with four other army teachers. Despite the lack of hot water — even their local *mikve* didn't

function — they presented an example of neatness to the women from Tripoli. Water brown with rust flowed from a tap installed only after long negotiation with the local Powers. Similar involvements preceded the furnishing of their hut, since neither the Army, nor the Ministry of Education, nor the Jewish Agency, took full responsibility for equipping the girls' quarters. This particular contingent slept in grey army blankets, on an Agency bed, and hung their uniform in a cupboard 'lifted' from some-one's office. "We work longer hours than a civilian teacher, without their rights," began another corporal, admitting, however, that she'd rather spend two years in her profession than take an easy clerical job in headquarters.

Instead of army pay, they receive IL300 monthly for their keep. Out of that comes food, fares home, toilet articles and IL5 nominal rent. By comparison, a private living out of barracks must make do on IL80, although he is entitled to free laundry and cheap meals from the nearest *Shekem* canteen. In theory, Army teachers can also benefit from privileges accorded to servicemen. "Don't mention free tickets to me," snorted a young lady in a village where the bus called once daily, "by the time we get to the Town Major, there's nothing left. And we keep on getting marooned here: last week it was snow, now it's mud. We have no one to talk to except the agricultural instructor, who only wants to play chess. And he's married anyway."

Tough Life

Social problems apart, life in remote Galilee can be considerably tougher than in an Army camp. Every winter, to its infinite amazement, the Ministry of Education discovers that Safad enjoys a European climate. When half the staff are down with 'flu, and children have been sent home from unheated classrooms (stone-floored, mark you), the golden Spring bursts upon Galilee, and everything is forgotten until next winter.

"We did distribute stoves to our girls," revealed the captain in charge, with a groan, "which merely covered them with soot without much change in the temperature." This captain, a puckish young man behind gold-rimmed spectacles, careened up the Heights of Naftali on a rusted motorbike, lending a sympathetic ear to the troubles of his battalion. "They're not a guards' regiment, of course — one has to be very . . . flexible," he groaned again. What could he do, for example, about Private Aviva, who informed him, by mail, that she was disbanding her folk-dance course because it gave her indigestion?

Beyond their 30 hours of elementary school teaching weekly, the girls are supposed to arrange evening activities, a schedule often giving rise to complaints of exploitation by the local authorities. For the Army has loaned these 'shock-troops' on condition that they also organise Gadna groups where practicable, and the final working week might extend to 40 hours or more. "Last term, I taught 48 hours a week," said Naomi, who won her three stripes for Gadna overtime beyond the call of duty. A model of military grooming, she wore her honey-colour plait looped behind a profile of Grecian aquilinity, her meek blue eyes belying a considerable talent for judo. After teaching embroidery to a dozen small girls, she demonstrated the Uzzi gun to her Gadna pupils. They had all reached the rank of squad leader, these wiry lads from North Africa, and some of their sisters too. Gadna made a change, at the lowest estimate, from going to a 'Western' or hanging around the youth club with its fractured ping-pong table. Naomi spent alternate week-ends training her platoon, which left a scrambled Saturday with her parents in Haifa. She was lucky to be posted in Safad, technically a "frontier town," whereas girls deployed in some one-bus village have a hard time getting home. "If they were regular soldiers, they would get less leave," reminded a demure female sergeant in charge of the southern area teachers.

Teaching in Holiday

One month of summer vacation is theirs to recuperate in; the second month must be devoted to a children's holiday camp. "I wish I'd opted for teaching illiterate soldiers," said one young miss in a queer mixture of khaki and mufti, "at least they *want* to learn. Now look at these immigrant kids — just arrived, and already throwing chalk at me." No one makes any concessions to the newcomers. Their second day in Israel, they sit in class, comprehending nought, hitching up their long white socks. A brutal method perhaps, but quickest in the long run. If the teacher can't explain by dumb show, as a last resort other children might interpret in Yiddish, or pidgin French. After school, the latest arrivals get an hour's coaching in Hebrew.

"Without the Army girls, I don't know what we should do," a headmaster at Kiryat Shmona gave his verdict on the reinforcement before we began to ask. A third of all the educational staff in this gawky, sprawling township wear uniform. Last autumn, the regional office had to find 50 teachers, somehow. Despite the lure of cheap housing, applicants did not turn up. "I don't blame them," retorted one of the enlisted stop-gaps, tartly, "it's worse than a graveyard here in the evening." One could, however, see a different film each night at the single movie-house. "I'm counting the hours till I go home on leave," she said, "and I can choose what cinema to visit." Very few Army teachers, needless to say, remain in their "front-line" schools after that long-awaited demob day.

GATHERER & GROWER OF FRUITS

Personality Profile: Asaph Goor

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of Israel Asaph Goor, awarded a Histadrut Prize last week for his life work in horticulture and his papers on the fig, the pomegranate and the carob, is known simply as "Asaph."

Asaph means the gatherer of fruits, and indeed all through his days Asaph Goor has harvested the tale of the fruits of Israel and sung their song to the growers of the land. To all, newcomers and veterans, Jews and Arabs, he has told the story and retold it — the annals of the ancient indigenous fruits of Israel, the grape and fig, the olive and date and pomegranate, and the late arrivals that are now our pride, the orange, the banana, the avocado and many others. He has taught our growers the glory of past cultivation, helped them to develop the horticulture of today and heartened them with possibilities of the future.

Aaronsohn's Example

Asaph was born in 1894 in Jaffa, where the scent of orange blossom always fills the air, in the heart of a fruit-growing region famed throughout the ages. His father Yehuda, Hebrew teacher and scholar, and his mother Rachel, the daughter of a farmer, believed in the importance of agriculture as the principal pillar in the establishment of a homeland for the Jews in the land of Israel. In this spirit, with this purpose, they brought up their children, to whom, from the cradle, they spoke only in Hebrew and of farming. Every school holiday the children were sent to a farm to work, to get close to the soil, near the plants and trees, and so as a young boy Asaph became familiar with plants and animals. As early as 1908 he heard Aaron Aaronsohn proclaim in Zichron Ya'acov the paramountcy of agriculture in the life and schools of the land. Aaronsohn was the first Jewish student of Palestinian flora and the discoverer of wild wheat; his words left an indelible impression on young Asaph's mind. Pointing to Athlit, the lecturer said: "There on those hills, in those old caves that you can see from here, primitive man lived aeons ago. Here, on this very spot where I stand, there were mighty forests in which he found carobs sweet as honey, wild almonds, figs and grapes. Here in Samaria and Sharon, man later planted new fruits that became famous the world over. We too should renew our plantations, for I know that they will flourish and become our main economic staple."

Studied in U.S.

There and then Asaph decided to be a horticulturist. In 1914, graduating from the American College in Beirut, he was invited by Aaronsohn to join his agricultural experimental station at Athlit, where many kinds of olive, fig, carob and vine were being acclimatised from bud wood imported from North Africa and Spain, France, Italy and America. Before long Asaph went to California to specialise further in horticulture and to gain practical experience and techniques. For over four years he was a student at the University of California, working during vacations on farms and in orchards, learning nursery and orchard practices and methods of drying and preserving fruit. In 1918, now a Master of Science, he joined other young Jews from Palestine in enlisting in the Jewish Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and for two years he served with the British Forces in liberated Palestine. When agricultural courses for demobilized soldiers were organized by the authorities at the end of the war, Asaph was placed in charge of those concerned with nursery work and fruit-growing. Through his skilled hands passed hundreds of Australian, British and Jewish ex-servicemen: of his Jewish pupils not a few are today active and influential members of kibbutzim and other agricultural settlements in Israel.

Teaching and Lecturing

In 1920 Asaph joined the Mandatory Department of Agriculture, first as an officer in the Forestry and Horticultural Section, but subsequently concentrating on horticulture. In that capacity he travelled the length and breadth of Palestine, teaching, demonstrating and lecturing how best to grow fruit trees in Arab villages and Jewish settlements. Under his guidance horticulture became more and more profitable: insect pest control was effectively practised, new varieties were introduced, methods of cultivation improved, and from year to year the area under fruit was enlarged. The splendour of which the Bible tells us had returned to Israel's orchards and vineyards.

In 1926, Prof. Vavilov, the renowned botanist and plant-breeder of Russia, came to Palestine to search for wild wheat and other primary plants and Asaph was his constant escort. Vavilov took a special interest in the wild fruits of Israel and encouraged fruit-farmers to study and select the best of the local types which could, properly treated and tended, develop into remunerative commercial stock. As a consequence of Vavilov's advice, indigenous species were carefully studied for their resistance to various soil conditions, salinity, lime content, and so forth, as well as immunity to insect pests and diseases. Asaph was induced himself to make a special study of this particularized extension theory and in due course he published a number of papers and pamphlets dealing each, systematically and scientifically, with some local variety, whether grape or fig, apple, apricot or olive, pomegranate, almond and quince. It is thanks to these comprehensive and considered studies that a range of unusually fine varieties of fruit has been chosen and successfully introduced into the orchards of Israel.

Classic Monographs

With the establishment of the State, it was natural that Asaph should become Director of the Horticultural Division in the Israel Ministry of Agriculture. His main task had been to restore fruit-growing in Israel to its early pride and glory. He accomplished it. And now, carrying on the tradition of 38 years of service, he continues quietly, wisely and well to guide the fruit-farmers of Israel to even greater achievements. Much of his time he has devoted to assembling all available data on the fruits of Israel that could be found in ancient Hebrew texts and in the writings of Greece, Rome and Arabia. His resultant monographs on the whole range of the fruits of the land are classics in the library of every progressive and grateful horticulturist. Of Asaph it can be said that he will neither sleep nor slumber until the words of the Prophet Amos come true:

> And they shall plant vineyards and drink the wine thereof; they shall also plant gardens and eat their fruit. And I will plant them upon their land and they shall no more be pulled up out of their land.

E.N.

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INFERNO AT PASSCHENDAELE

Who Was Responsible for the Great Slaughter?

By Robert Graves

IN FLANDERS FIELDS. By Leon Wolff. With an Introduction by Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Longmans, Green & Co. 30s.)

WE used to wonder in the trenches whether the real dirt about our bugbears, the generals and politicians, would ever come out while we were still alive. It seemed improbable, and when the guns stopped, church bells rang, and the bugbears were exalted to heaven, it seemed positively impossible.

Yet here is a shocking shoveiful of dirt at last, presented to us with excellent documentation and as little display of passion as a generous nature can achieve in the circumstances, by a young American veteran of World War II. Leon Wolff's main theme is nothing less than a deep personal conflict between the Commander-in-Chief and the Prime Minister, and its extravagant cost in human life and happiness.

His treatment owes much to Cecil Woodham-Smith's "The Reason Why," an essay on the equally evil Crimean War. By 1914, cavalry generals had, of course, learned to disguise their contempt for foot-sloggers, sappers, gunners and other social inferiors, which the Earl of Cardigan dared openly flaunt in 1854, but it was still effective; and despite machine-guns, barbed-wire entanglements and such-like, the mystique of the cavalry charge, a heritage from King Arthur, dominated all strategical thinking.

Cavalry Commander

When the story starts, early in 1917 — the point at which every country should have listened to President Wilson, defined its war aims and allowed him to negotiate a reasonable peace — Sir Douglas Haig was Commander-in-Chief and had just been awarded his Field-Marshal's baton. "Lucky" Haig came of an old Scottish family — *Tide, tide, whate'er betide, Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde!* — and had not only been rich enough to enter a good cavalry regiment, the 7th Hussars, but played an outstanding game of polo. He was befriended by the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII and, after passing through Staff College and revising the "Cavalry Manual," served on Kitchener's staff during the Sudan campaign.

In the Boer War, he proved a methodical Chief Staff Officer; but when he led a group of columns in the chase of elusive Boer partisans, his main fault — the inability to extemporise — became apparent; he always kept two jumps behind the fugitives. Yet somehow he converted this fault, which at its worst would leave him hopelessly incoherent, into a virtue by cultivating a noble taciturnity. Up the ladder he went, married one of Queen Alexandra's Ladies-in-Waiting, was made Inspector-General of Cavalry and, in 1914, led a Corps of the British Expeditionary Force to France, under Sir John French.

Having convinced himself that he was divinely chosen as the winner of the war, and having also great faith in a professional medium, whose advice he sought on such problems, Haig wrote to the new King, George V, advising him to sack Sir John French as "quite unfit for his command at a time of crisis in our nation's history." He also addressed Lord Kitchener at the War Office — Kitchener being unaware that he had once himself been similarly criticized to Edward VII by the same hand in similar circumstances. At the close of 1915 Sir John French was dropped and Haig stepped into his shoes without a qualm.

Vast supplies of volunteer troops and guns swelled his army and, on July 1, 1916, with Foch as his like-minded ally, he struck at the well-planned German defence system of the Somme, confident that the barbed wire and machine-guns could be overrun in next to no time, and a path opened for the cavalry to sweep through and do the real fighting. The German defenders lost half a million men; Haig and Foch lost 800,000 between them; but claimed that the German losses were crippling. The front remained unpierced.

Lloyd George — "that cur" to Haig — had come to power early in 1917, also by hole-and-corner machinations against his predecessor, the gentlemanly and competent Asquith:

Haig was bound to suspect the glittering, dangerously clever Mr. Lloyd George, that "mass man" — the new phenomenon of democracy — who differed from old-style aristocrats and warriors in his modes of thought as though he were an organism from another planet. But there were few indeed, who truly fathomed David Lloyd George, and Haig was far from alone in deceiving and

EARL HAIG

suspecting him. As a hard-bitten politician Lloyd George had never been reluctant to throw overboard anybody who rocked his boat... He had been a Liberal almost from birth, and his hatred of war and championship of the underdog were not entirely a pose designed to exact votes, though it was seldom that he allowed conscience to block his way to fame and power. ..He was completely lacking in military training or sympathies. But...

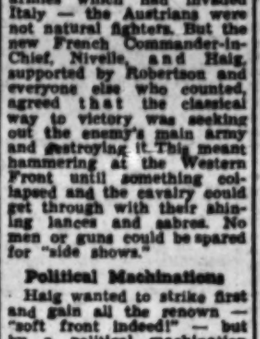
But he was no fool and realized that battles of attrition, such as the Somme, were not justifiable even militarily. We could not afford them, he stormed, even if the German losses greatly exceeded ours, as Haig claimed and somehow contrived to believe. In Lloyd George's eyes, Haig was a butcher. He told General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Haig's Chief of Staff, General Sir Launcelot Kiggell: "The country will not stand much more of this sort of thing. I will not drive thousands to slaughter like cattle. For three years we have been promised victory in France and Belgium. What is there to show for this ceaseless battery? We must strike again at a soft front."

"Again" referred to the Dardanelles operation, planned by Winston Churchill on sound strategic principles which, but for War Office bungling, would have knocked Turkey out of the war in the summer of 1915, and allowed us to supply our Russian allies with the munitions they so badly needed. Lloyd George favoured a surprise attack on the Austrian armies which had invaded Italy — the Austrians were not natural fighters. But the new French Commander-in-Chief, Nivelle, and Haig, supported by Robertson and everyone else who counted, agreed that the classical way to victory was seeking out the enemy's main army and destroying it. This meant hammering at the Western Front until something collapsed and the cavalry could get through with their shining lances and sabres. No men or guns could be spared for "side shows."

Political Machinations

Haig wanted to strike first and gain all the renown — "soft front indeed!" — but by a political machination of Lloyd George's Nivelle was now his senior. So he had resentfully to wait until Nivelle should have exhausted his armies in another vain offensive, which he did — losing 120,000 men, as against 60,000 German casualties. The war-weary French troops began mutinying, and General Pétain, sent to replace Nivelle, found it hard to keep them in the field. He promised no further bloodbaths. "We must wait for the Americans and the tanks," he said. (The United States were at last at war, replacing Russia, which had gone Communist and thrown in the sponge.)

Haig's glorious hour was therefore at hand, though pretty late in the year, Nivelle having taken a long time to knock himself out. He convinced himself that the Germans were crumbling; they needed only one hard punch. Lloyd George



LLOYD GEORGE

knew that this was not true but could do nothing to divert Haig, nor dared to fire him.

Were Haig to be summarily dismissed, Robertson would quit in sympathy and the entire country, Parliament, even the War Cabinet, would hit the ceiling. Firing Haig would also imply, that the Empire was losing the war, would encourage the enemy, and was certain to strike a heavy blow at Allied morale.

Siegfried Sassoon's lines are still fresh in my memory as he sent them me in a letter at the close of 1917:—

Squire nagged and bullied till I went to fight.
Under Lord Derby's scheme I died in hell.
They called it Passchendaele...

Sea of Mud

On October 8, Haig attacked the Passchendaele Ridge beyond Ypres, held by reliable German machinegun detachments posted in concrete pill-boxes, behind thick lines of uncut barbed wire. He sent his men to the attack under appalling weather conditions across a sea of mud, too soft to support field guns, let alone tanks. Shell-holes were connected into a front line by trenches scraped only eighteen inches deep, since below that level permanent water was struck. Gun platforms could not be laid; they either sank in the mud, or floated off on the surface water.

Thus most of the few guns that got into position for the preliminary bombardment — perhaps one out of three — were bogged up to their axles. With each shell fired, the recoil forced them deeper in, often up to the muzzles. Their barrels began pointing upward at crazy angles.

The attack withered away under machine-gun fire and accurate shelling. Hundreds of wounded men drowned in mud.

Most Inhuman

The Third Battle of Ypres, undeniably the most inhuman battle on a large scale ever fought, and culminating on November 6 in the Canadian capture of what had been Passchendaele village, lost Haig a good deal more than a quarter of a million men. The Press turned against him that winter. Since he could not afford to mount another offensive, and was capable enough as a merely defensive fighter, Lloyd George let him be; but kept him in continuous terror of being superseded. A scapegoat was found: Robertson, who was not a personal friend of Royalty and could not even decently aspirate the word "Haig."

In 1918 Ludendorff committed the same old mistake as Joffre, Foch, Nivelle and Haig and his own predecessors: he thought he could break the Western stalemate by a hammer blow. It took him thirteen weeks to lose 700,000 men and destroy the morale of his army. By August, the British were counter-attacking successfully; in September, the Americans won their first battle; soon revolution started behind the German lines, and Armistice Day dawned.

So Haig won his earldom, and Lloyd George his Khaki Election; but most of our friends had been killed, and, of course, 20 years later, the war had to be fought all over again. *(Copyright)*

ERNEST NEUSCHUL-NORLAND: Woman and Earthenware Jugs (oil). From the artist's exhibition opening tomorrow morning at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem.

CHANGES IN CRITICISM

By MAURICE CRANSTON

ENGLISH CRITICAL ESSAYS: TWENTIETH CENTURY. Second Series. Edited by Derek Hudson. Oxford U. Press, World's Classics, 7s.

THE first series of English Critical Essays from the 20th century was published in the World's Classics series 25 years ago: the most important contributors were Max Beerbohm, George Moore, A.C. Bradley, George Saintsbury and Robert Bridges, all of whom had already made their names in the 19th century, who were, in fact, Victorians. This second series, which is edited by Derek Hudson, introduces an altogether new generation of critics. The senior contributors this time are Harold Nicolson, Edwin Muir and T.S. Eliot, who were born in the late 1880's; the youngest contributors are Naomi Lewis, who is 27, and John Wain, who is 33. Mr. Hudson's volume is for this reason an altogether more representative collection of living criticism than was its predecessor; and the whole gains added vigour from the fact that its editor has drawn his material, not only from other books of literary criticism, but from the periodical press, indeed from the ordinary political weeklies, such as "The Spectator," as well as from the literary reviews, such as "Nimbus."

Rigour vs. Urbanity

Several important changes which have happened to literary criticism in the present century are reflected in these pages. In the first place, the swift growth of English literature faculties in the universities has produced a crop of high level academic criticism, in which methodological rigour has taken the place of the old urbanity. George Saintsbury, the most eminent professor among the contributors to the 1903 volume, was very much the gentleman critic. The principle of taste was still his guiding principle. The most celebrated don in Mr. Hudson's volume is F.R. Leavis, who rejects the armchair style of criticism; and argues, in his own aggressive, edgy, earnest way that what is good in literature is not what is pleasing, but what is serious, what is "wholly and intensely significant" — a phrase he here applies to "The Europeans" by Henry James.

A second change which has affected literary criticism in the 20th century is that the literary reviews have grown smaller and fewer: critics who once wrote essays of 9,000 words have now to write in 2,000 words or less. Broadcasting, and the expansion of London journalism, have closed the gap between the book reviewer and the critic. Three of Mr. Hudson's contributors, Harold Nicolson, Raymond Mortimer and Cyril Connolly are regular Sunday reviewers; Alan Pryce-Jones and Walter Allen are literary editors of weekly papers; John Lehmann and Stephen Spender are editors of monthly journals. V.S. Pritchett, Peter Quennell, Naomi Lewis, G.S. Fraser and John Wain are all literary journalists. Even the professors here — Basil Willey, Lord David Cecil, Edmund Blunden, William Empson, F.W. Bateson, and Humphrey House — are familiar names to readers of the English Sunday papers: none is too proud, or too cloistered, to review an occasional book.

The style of literary criticism has become less formal, more democratic as well as more relaxed. For example, the late Charles Morgan, who was born in 1894, favours the carefully nurtured "mandarin" style. He writes such sentences as this: "The value of all forms is that by promising fulfilment of what is as yet unfulfilled, they create in man that tension, that excitement of the spirit, that profound expectation and hope which is the impulse of imagination." How different the style of the youngest of Mr. Hudson's contributors, John Wain, who writes on the subject of Dylan Thomas: "We want a little less gas about Thomas, and some criticism that really talks turkey and gets down to particular instances." Few of Mr. Wain's seniors strike the same colloquial note in their style: but as a general rule it seems to be the case that the younger the critic, the less concern there is for the essay-tradition in criticism, that is, with the idea of making the critical article an aesthetic object in its own right. The new idea is to have something to say and to say it as plainly and directly as possible.

Lord David Cecil from Oxford maintains that "the primary object of a student of literature is to be delighted: his duty is to enjoy himself." But in general the tendency of English criticism in these last decades has been away from the principle of enjoyment towards the principle of understanding. Explanation has been the critics' main preoccupation. T.S. Eliot, who remains, in the opinion of most of his colleagues, the most eminent among them, says in his essay on "The Frontiers of Criticism": "These last thirty years have been, I think, a brilliant period in literary criticism in both Britain and America. It may even come to seem, in retrospect, too brilliant." American criticism is not represented in Mr. Hudson's collection; but the 28 samples of British criticism, brilliant or "too brilliant," are certainly not for one moment dull.

TWO NEW NOVELS

By PAULA ARNOLD

THE LIEUTENANT By R. Glenser. Macdonald, London 1958. 256 pp. 18s.

"AN Englishman to end all Englishmen," so carefully groomed and exquisitely dressed at the peak of a New York heatwave that he scarcely seems real, enters disturbingly into the life of a sad, quiet, widowed American of middle age and the middle class. Alec Maas met this odd Englishman 15 years earlier when he seemed even odder — a thin youngster disposing of a monster bomb which had fallen into a bedroom of a house in Regent Street. Alec had only seen him that once, and had photographed the scene for Transatlantic Press; he had never forgotten this — to him — fantastic hero.

Now in New York, where Alec has a camera shop and Lieutenant Beattie is representing a Lancashire firm making textiles, Alec has occasion to revise his hero-worship. But he falls in love with Beattie's sister who is slavishly fond of her brother. Poor Beattie is almost a mental case, quite unable to react normally and do business, and Alec gets helplessly involved in his preposterous life.

The story has no ending, and the character of the lieutenant does not come out clearly at all. Alec and Jean Beattie are just a little too good to be true, but seeing what most other novels are like today, this is a pleasant change. The young author — an Englishman living in New York — has something — a narrative gift, a warm heart and an excellent ear for dialogue. The problem set, if not new, is very interesting — the trauma induced by terrible war experience; but it is here that Mr. Glemser fails to connect past and present, or at least to pick up threads. Too much is left hanging loose and unresolved.

Family Troubles

THE WISE CHILDREN By Christine Weston. Collins. 264 pp. 18s.

THE story is terribly slow in getting under way. In contrast to most other novels which are somewhat too long, it is not the ending which is tedious, but the beginning. The would-be subtle conversations which make it so are continued throughout the book, but not by far to the extent of the first chapters, and readers are advised to persevere, because later the book becomes amusing, and altogether worthwhile for persons interested in modern family relationships. They are very transatlantic, to be sure. Mrs. Weston is English, but has been living in America all her adult life, and she takes the strange youth of the well-to-do New York scene in her stride. A psychological problem which seems to lie in the air now makes the story unusual — it is that of a woman who appears as a monster to one and an angel to another.

Dalia Dalton is a still beautiful widow of 50, with a gifted daughter who resents her for reasons which only appear in the course of the story, and a schoolboy son who adores her. In addition to the difficult, prickly daughter, she has another cross to bear—her twin sister Fran is an alcoholic who periodically descends upon her from California and embarrasses her by getting fighting drunk at the most unfitting moments and places. The daughter, Veronica, has just finished a novel which is at once accepted by a publisher who happens at the same time to be her young man's father. The complications following should not be divulged, though the book is by no means a thriller. It is a story of rich people's troubles, one of those of which cynics are apt to say: "If they had a job of work to do, they wouldn't be unhappy." Not that this reviewer would underwrite such a dictum — an ungrateful daughter and a sponging sister can cause plenty of unhappiness to poor people as well as to rich, but there is a modicum of truth in the quip insofar as we do not feel very deeply for poor Dalia and certainly not for Veronica, the gifted daughter, who is an unpleasant bit of work. As in many women's books, the men come out somewhat shadowy, and Donald Wallingford, the publisher who brings about the happy end, is far too good to be true.

IDEA GUIDE

By George Lichtheim

FIVE IDEAS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD. By Barbara Ward. Hamish Hamilton; pp. 143; 12s/6d.

A SERIES of five lectures delivered last year at the University of Ghana have been combined by the author into a brief resumé of her earlier writings on the cold war. Dr. Nkrumah in a preface states that the lectures made a considerable impact on the audience — not least perhaps because Miss Ward took occasion to dissociate herself from "colonialism" and to wish the newly emancipated countries good luck.

It is a safe guess that these talks could not have been given in East Africa or in the Union, and to this extent one may take leave to doubt the author's assertion that colonialism is a thing of the past; but her thesis undoubtedly holds good for Ghana, and indeed for West Africa—British and French — in general. At a time when passions are running high on the other side of the Continent, there is something reassuring about the thought of a predominantly African audience turning out in strength to hear an eloquent defence of the liberal point of view delivered by a prominent Western writer. Dr. Nkrumah's tribute to "my good friend Lady Jackson, known to the world as Barbara Ward," fittingly sets the tone for what is to follow.

Liberal Creed

It is less easy to fit these lectures into the context of current literature on the cold war—a well-worn topic. Miss Ward is a skilled controversialist and a fluent exponent of the modern liberal creed, which by now has assimilated such large chunks of Fabianism as to be almost indistinguishable from the official doctrine of the British Labour Party.

Her moral preferences lie in the direction of what used to be called Christian socialism, while her economics are liberal, and her political faith invested partly in NATO and partly in European federalism. It is doubtful how much of this is palatable to an African audience, or relevant to the problems of emergent countries; but the audience seems not to have resented her eclecticism, and perhaps one should not disparage an effort to render our own confusions comprehensible to people who in their frequent bewilderment may suspect us of harbouring intellectual treasures not shared by the rest of the world. Readers of this book will at any rate rise from it with a feeling that nothing of any consequence has been held back.

The five ideas mentioned in the title are nationalism, industrialism, colonialism, communism, and internationalism, in that order. It is perhaps questionable whether "ideas" is a suitable label for the cataclysmic events comprehended under these titles. In the main Miss Ward deals with facts, though sometimes in a slightly academic manner. Statements such as "the industrial revolution was invented in Britain" are perhaps not wholly attributable to the need for brevity and simplicity in a popular lecture: they point to an ingrained habit of viewing history through the idealistic prism. There is also a suggestion that if only the Victorians had thought a little harder about the subject, there would have been no child labour, hence no *Das Kapital*, and consequently less trouble to cope with at present. This kind of thing probably represents Miss Ward's inmost conviction, and is therefore all the more puzzling.

Unequal Value

The five talks are of unequal value, industrialism getting the largest share of technical attention. To West African intellectuals this is now a more important subject than colonialism, and Miss Ward's audience may have gathered some useful hints from her discussion of the problem of transforming a subsistence economy into a modern society with a balance of industry and agriculture. Unfortunately the lecturer seems to have shied from the, admittedly delicate, task of affronting pan-African sentiment. Thus there is a reference to the economic success scored by Japan, but none to the failure suffered by 19th and 20th century Egypt.

The discussion of communism and the cold war moves along well-worn paths; there is also a sort of child's guide to Marxism from which her hearers must have gained the odd impression that though Moscow and Peking are the seats of orthodoxy, Belgrade is rapidly becoming a citadel of democratic socialism. This would be nice if it were the case. By the standard — established by Dr. Nkrumah in his foreword — that "only the best is good enough for Africa," these lectures do not quite come up to scratch, but as a first approximation they will do.

WORLD JEWRY

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WORLD JEWRY

Publications Received

The following Herzl Institute (N.Y., 1958) Pamphlets: The Jew in the American Novel by Leslie A. Fiedler (30 cents); Israel: The First Decade and the Next by David Ben-Gurion & Nahum Goldmann. (25 c.); Chaim Weizmann by Isaiah Berlin (50 c.); I Flew Them Home (Yemenite Airlift) by E.T. Martin (50 c.); Germany and Israel Six Years Luxemburg Agreement by Kurt R. Grossman (25 c.).

Round the Bookshops

THERE is the story of the two friends who went out to see the world and who, on arriving in Paris, agreed to part, each going his own way. On meeting again at the end of their jaunt, they compared notes and while one had a most depressing report, for he had found only slums and squalor, the other gave a glowing account of high culture, imposing architecture, wealth and good living. Each had found exactly what he sought, and it seems that David Lazar, of "Israel Profiles" fame, took his trip to southern Italy, Monaco, France and Spain with the sole purpose of satisfying his curiosity as to "how the other half of the world lives."

But he has done more than that. He has taken along with him the reader of Massa L'eretz Eva'kadi מסע לארץ אבקודי (A Trip to the Country of the Vascons, Massada, IL3.600) and with him looks at historical sights and points of interest, going down with him to a cellar museum, witnessing a burial, walking through a former ghetto and evoking the great figures of the Jewish past. But he also injects into his reflections of the past present-day comparisons and sees Monaco as "something like Abba Khoushy's Mt. Carmel domain." In Spain, the reader goes with him to a bullfight and then up to the French border, to the country of the Basques, a hardy and freedom-loving people, who, however, are now doomed to physical and cultural assimilation.

Of everything that Lazar has experienced on this trip, from the Italian coast to the Iberian Peninsula, nothing has enchanted him more than this country of the Eva'kadi (you won't find the name on the map), an enchantment borne out by the fact that while this very last chapter is the shortest, he has found fit to use it in his title. Travelling with Lazar is a stimulating experience.

"There is no frigate like a book to take you miles away," and how much more exhilarating is a trip abroad with a discerning and reliable guide — especially if you don't have to move from your armchair. And such a guide is Dvora Eilon Sereni, whose keen observations enliven her Massa Lamizrah Harahok מסע למזרח הרחוק (A Trip to the Far East, Yavne, IL3) which includes Honolulu, Japan, Hong Kong, Siam, Burma and Kashmir. Sereni has the unique talent of putting her finger on the characteristic features distinguishing one locality from another, spotting the colourful customs of the different peoples, their architecture and agriculture, flora and fauna. Her comment is pointed and unbiased and the whole work is written in a simple, fluent Hebrew, since it is intended for the young, as are all the books she has written so far, though this does not rule out adult participation in her travels. Another book on the Far East is Yosef Carmel's Massa El Ahim Nidahim מסע אל אחים נדחים (A Trip to Distant Brethren, World Jewish Congress) and, as the title indicates, President Ben-Zvi's Military Aide went on a Keren Hayesod mission to contact the Jewish communities in Siam, Burma, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and India. There is a foreword by the President and a discussion of the Jewish communities in those parts by Leon Bernstein of the W.J.C. Sgan-Aluf Carmel who has just returned from Bombay.

Of a different character is Rina Hauron's Massa L'eretz Hanegev מסע לארץ הנגב (A Trip to the Negev, Hakibbutz Hameuhad, IL3.900), the tale of a boy who is supposed to take part in a hike to Galilee with his classmates but perversely "takes off" with his camel Lightfoot to the uncharted expanses of the Negev where all sorts of surprises and adventures await him.

Ta'alooleq Ayin Ahat Tkeshet תעלוקי עין אחת תקשת (An Eye's Pranks, Amihai, IL2.750) also takes a trip, but a very strange one indeed. Anda Amir-Pinkerfeld tells the story of her indisposition when she had to undergo eye surgery, and temporary blindness, and discovered that the inner light shone brighter than that enjoyed by persons with normal eyesight. She learned to identify sounds and voices, colours and faces and her "vision" of objects was stronger and sharper than she had ever experienced before. Ably, convincingly and entertainingly written, "A Trip to the Great Within" would be a more telling though not more provoking title.

M.H.

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LIVELY ISSUE

The April "Encounter" contains an article on "History as Literature" by George F. Kennan, Unpublished Fragments from Alexis de Tocqueville, a stock-taking at 35, "Revolt and Commitment" by Stuart Hollroyd, an analysis of Milovan Djilas's autobiography ("Land Without Justice") by Geoffrey Gorer called "Pride, Shame and Guilt" which relates Djilas to his Montenegrin background, an outstandingly thoughtful section devoted to new art books (with W.H. Auden on Van Gogh's "Letters"), a memoir of Edwin Muir by Herbert Read, and Vladimir Nabokov's comments on his own "Lolita," though he remarks that "any comments counting straight from me may strike one — may strike me, in fact — as an impersonation of Vladimir Nabokov talking about his own book." There is also comment by Geoffrey Grigson about Dr. F.R. Leavis's recent attack on T.S. Eliot's criticism in last November's "Commentary."

Stamp of the Week

In this new stamp Japan reveals the country which many of her people have chosen as the centre for their new life and home. The Japanese are pouring into South America at the rate of 60,000 a year and most of these immigrants are settling in Brazil, shown in the stamp as a yellow wedge biting deep into the sub-continent.

The stamp is perforated 13 by 14, printed in photogravure and costs 6d in London. — *J.A.A.*

Chess

March 27, 1959

Problem No. 1227
S. Savir-Silbermann, Tel Aviv
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh8; Qd1; Rd7, Rf5; Bb5, Be6; Kt4, Kg5; Pa5, b4, e5, f2, h3. (13).
Kd5; Qa1; Ra4, Rd3; Pb6, Be4; Kt5; Pd2, d3, d4, f6, h5. (12)
White mates in three (3)

Problem No. 1228
Sigmund Sharbanik, Tel Aviv
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh3; Qe3; Rd1; Ba3, Bh1; Kt6, Kt4; Pb3, e4. (9)
Kd5; Qa1; Bh7; Kt37, Kth2; Pa3, a7, e4, f6, g7. (10)
White mates in two (2)

One of our faithful solvers has taken up composing and makes his debut in No. 1227 with an excellent problem. The two-mover features an excellent flight-giving keymove and an interesting Kt. vs. Kt. duel.

Solutions. Problem No. 1226 (Efron Petite): 1.Re5! thr. 2.B: ; 1.—Rd3/Qa3/Re3, 2.Rf5/Bf6/Bg5#. Tries: 1.Re6? (thr. 2.f2x) Rd3/Re3 2.Be5/Bf6, BUT 1.—Qa3! 2.?? 1.Re5? Rc3/Qa3 2. Bf5/Be5, BUT 1.—Rd3! 2.?? Problem No. 1224 (Wrobel): Setplay 1.—Kt5/b4 2.Rg5/R:e4x; 1.Q:e8 thr. 2.Qd5x, 1.—Kt5/K04/Kt3/b4 2.Rg5/R:e4/Q:f6/Q:e4x.

Solving Contest (Problem 1211-1220). Maximum 4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4/40. Pincevski 4-4-4-4/36; Savir-Silbermann 4-4-12-0-4-4/28; Sutner 4-4-4-3-4-4-0-4/28; Rosenthal 4-0-3-4/28; Jakob 4-4-0-0-3-4-4-12/ 28; Gruenfeld, Traub 16; Cultman, Klemperer 12.

Notes and Remarks. No. 1211: a) White helps Black, b) Black helps White. In a selfmate, Black is forced by White. O. or solvers pointed out a third solution in which Black moves and helps: c) 1.Kte8 b:eQ+ 2.Bc6 Qe8+ 2. [illegible] No. 1213: "The fantastic men in these months to be true.

timed suicide!" (Cultman). No. 1220: "A magnificent problem" (Savir-Silbermann).

Ladder. Pincevski 138, Jakob 119, Savir-Silbermann 112, Ruppin 111, Spitzer 67, Rosenthal 47, Gruenfeld 43, Traub 32, Cultman 22, Klemperer 18, Borysachanski 16.

Send your solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Beit Mach, Rishon-Le-Zion. Solutions sent directly to the chess editor will not be accepted.

ICF ELECTS NEW EXECUTIVE

The General Meeting of the Israel Chess Federation, held last Saturday, elected the following new executive: A. Z. Macht, A.L. Mobiliver (Jerusalem), E. Peer (Reti, Tel Aviv), H. Ben-Sinai (Zahal), Z. Barshira (Lasker, Tel Aviv), E. Fraher (Kabri) and E. Van-Amerongen (Bat Yam). Elected to the control committee were J. Porath (Ramot Hashavim, Israel champion), N. Yungreis (Hasgren), A. Yosha (Lasker), T.A.). The meeting resolved that representatives of the affiliated clubs shall form the ICF's Council, which is to meet at least

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מרג'ורי מורנינגסטר Marjorie Morningstar by Herman Wouk	IL8.400	IL4.000
אבשלום בני My Son, My Son by Howard Spring	IL8.200	IL4.000

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavazelet.
TEL AVIV: 52 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin.
HAIFA: 34 Rehov Herzl.

Tel Aviv Collective Show Badly Hung

THE annual collective exhibition of the Israel Painters' and Sculptors' Association — the 37th since its foundation — now on view at the Tel Aviv Museum, Beit Dizengoff, brings together examples of the work of 141 members and of 31 non-members (the latter including a number of recent immigrants), each artist being represented by one or two works. As has become the custom of late years, quite a number of leading members of the Association have not sent in works although characteristic contributions from such old-timers as Eliahu Sigard, Jacob Eisenscher, Aharon Giladi, Ludwig Blum, Chaim Glicksberg, etc. continue to help support the level of competence. The overall impact made by the exhibition is not very strong and there have certainly been more vital annual collective shows.

Neither the general effect nor the effect of the individual paintings has been helped by the hanging of the pictures, which is singularly unsatisfactory. Admittedly, it is very difficult to display such a diversity of styles, which ranges from the realistic to the abstract and which are contributed by artists of greatly varying temperaments, but surely it would have been possible to ensure that so-fly-washed small watercolours were not hung adjacent to large, impulsively-painted oils?

Among the works which more than hold their own in this large, very mixed show must be mentioned the two oils of Esther Perelz. She has long been known as a fine draughtsman but now shows herself as a painter of sensibility who is able to seize the possibilities of her subject and evoke a mood. Another young artist whose painterly qualities show great development is Shraga Weil. In his "The Garden," he is seen as a subtle and sure colourist with a light and pleasant brush stroke. The composition too is not only decorative but interesting and imaginative. Of interest too are the two works of Michael Gross, "Monument of Remembrance" and "Corner of a Ship." He divides his canvases into very large areas of contrasted colour and makes his statements very simply and boldly, achieving an effect of great monumentality. Monja Lender has an interesting "Landscape in Grey" semi-abstract, in which rather small forms build up into a depiction of a hillside village. Yossel Bergner, whose works are always worth looking at, has contributed a small, characteristic "Study of a Clown" and one of his enigmatic "Still Lifes," both works showing interesting variety of texture.

Fima Roytenberg is excellently represented by two abstractions, notable for their light, luminous colour. Both have the form of an outstretched hand, palm upwards, but appear to be based on a landscape as it might be seen from the air. Kahana's abstraction too is interesting in form, reminiscent of a piece of welded-iron sculpture hanging in space; the pigment has been beautifully handled.

Among the watercolours there is a really beautiful small painting by Louise Schatz ("Afternoon"), very airy, light, with the small areas of colour delightfully woven together in a diffused design. John Bell, a newcomer, also shows two delicately painted watercolours, compositions based on townscapes. Also to be noted among the works contributed by non-members are a vigorous study of a woman on a balcony by Michal Golan, a richly painted study of a stony hillside by Jitta Weiss and a gay and lively abstraction of a landscape by Shlomo Lavie.

Among the 32 pieces of sculpture, outstanding is Zahara Schatz's up-springing design of curved pieces of plastic with combination of forceful movement and grace, and Ziffer's "Composition" (plaster) with its open interlocking forms which rise from a solid base, hinting at the lines of the human torso, and which allows of interesting views from all sides. There is a bronze figure of a young girl by Kaethe Ephraim-Markus which is well worth study. This graceful work seems to be charged with the nervous energy of youth.

E.W.

BERNARD BISCO: Scraperboard illustration.
From the artist's exhibition of drawings opening at the Nora Gallery, Jerusalem, tomorrow.

Eilat In Photographs

"EILAT DAY BY DAY" Photographs by Emmanuel Pratt at Beit Hamemshala, Eilat, under the auspices of the Tenth Anniversary Committee.

EMMANUEL Pratt, formerly "Ma'ariv" correspondent and "Bamahane" photographer in Eilat, has here brought together some 20 of his photographs as part of a larger exhibition arranged for Eilat's tenth anniversary. Unfortunately they lack theme, motive and captions, and the exhibition does not really contain enough material to be able to stand on its own. Pratt's photographs seem to echo to a large extent the style of his colourful articles, and are especially good when showing "characters." Scenic shots, and views of the town, lack composition and graduations. Pratt is at his happiest in contre-jour shots, and three of them, showing two fishermen repairing nets, the drawing-in of nets in the dawn, and an aerial shot of two motor torpedo boats, are superb. The quality of the enlargements leaves much to be desired, as does the amateurish mounting.

This is Pratt's first exhibition, and shows a good grasp of pictorial content, especially for a newspaper photographer. He should visit a number of photographic exhibitions before attempting another exhibition, to get an understanding of what is required. He obviously has the ability to take good photographs but lacks the critical eye which would allow him to reject the cliché and the jejune.

M.

'Dream' Musical in Eilat Setting

"Three Who Dreamed" (shlosha she-halmu) musical play in two acts and four scenes by Yoram Maimer and Uri Zohar. Songs by Dan Almagor and Amos Ettinger, music by Yohanna Zaral. Produced by Shaham Ben-Dori. Choreography by Hanina Ruckerman. Orchestra and Tel Aviv Choral Ensemble conducted by Arieh Lavanon. Settings by Ilan Hershkovits. At the New Amphitheatre, Eilat, March 19 & 20.

STRICTLY speaking, this was a professional show of highly professional standard. The stars, Rika Zarai and Yeshayahu Levi, were professionals, as was the orchestra and the chorus. The show was written by professionals, and patient professional direction produced a professional performance from a group of Eilat actors and dancers most of whom lacked previous acting experience.

The play was rewritten with the producer's help to fit each actor's personality, and to make the best of the difficulties set by a limited budget and the distance of Eilat from stars and performers. This meant that the parts of Rika Zarai and Yehoshua Levi were static, with the Eilat dancers and actors revolving around them, and therefore, except in the lullaby *(Ve-ata ha-nirdam)* and *Haderekh BaArava* (both by Amos Ettinger) where Rika was allowed to sing from the edge of the stage, her acting and singing seemed remote from the audience and the other actors. Yeshayahu Levi's fine bass made up for his heavy acting and his muffled lines.

After an amusing first scene, in which a by now rather unoriginal contrivance had brought the actors on the stage, the play was divided into three dreams, into which were brought scenes from a meeting of King Solomon with the Queen of Sheba, of two competing Palmach units on the way to capture Eilat, and a space-ship voyage in Eilat's 100th anniversary year. The scenes were well studded with contemporary humour (slightly bowdlerized at the request of various interested bodies who could not bear being joked about, even mildly) and were happily free of any tendency towards *"slonut,"* either local or national. Amongst the catchier songs were the "Conundrum Song" *(Bise-ha ha-makom...)* and the Calypso *Ein hadash tahat ha-Shemesh*, *Kifak Hay* and "All roads lead to Eilat," which have been recorded, will probably become popular marching songs, especially amongst those bound for Eilat. All four were written by Dan Almagor.

An inordinate amount of energy — and presumably also money — was spent in providing a bus, two camels and a space-rocket to spark off rather weakly belaboured jokes through their specially contrived entrances. It might have been better to invest in a more elaborate stage setting, though nothing could have improved the natural lines of the Eilat skyline that provided the real backdrop, and part of which provided a secondary stage.

Good Dances

The dances were good, especially the futuristic dance in the fourth scene. Especially to be singled out were the performances of Kokay Kochba as the eternal tourist guide, and Shalom Zuberi, a Yemenite *sabra* (who at one time appeared with Li-La-Lo), who gave a superb performance as a "Yekke." Batya Diamant, who appeared with a temperature of 40° with two doctors behind the stage to give her injections, and Avraham Boreida, who played with his foot in plaster, lived up to the maxim "the show must go on."

Altogether a very successful show, of which a wholly professional troupe might well have been proud. It was a pity that it was seen by only a limited audience.

MEIR MICHAEL
Our Eilat correspondent adds:

Negotiations are now going on to find a way to financing repeat performances for four or five days, probably next Pessah, before a wider audience. A new star will have to appear in the place of Rika Zarai, who is due to appear in Paris then, and the dancing troupe will have to find a new member to replace one of their best dancers, who will then be retiring to have a baby.

Hershkovitz and the Arava

"TREES AND STONES" Exhibition by Isa Hershkovitz, at Beit Hamemshala, Eilat, under the auspices of the Tenth Anniversary Committee.

ISA Hershkovitz, a resident of Eilat since 1950, is known chiefly for her line and wash illustrations of children's books. As part of Eilat's anniversary celebrations, she is staging an exhibition based on her impressions of Eilat and the Arava over the years. Her pen and brush drawings and her water colours show competent draftsmanship and a skilful command of shadows and colours that evoke the bare dignity of the Arava's landscapes. As for the primitive nomad, for her the trees and rocks assume human and animal shapes which she conveys to her drawings, though occasionally with an excess of coloured sentimentality. Especially expressive are her India ink drawings on plain kraft paper that has the colour and texture of the bare desert background, her gnarled trunks of dead trees showing a surprising amount of fluidity, strength and motion.

The association of trees with living creatures is carried to its ultimate point in the second half of the exhibition. This shows pieces of deadwood which the artist has dug out from the Arava's sands after a millennium of wind, sand and water wore the thorny fibres into twists and whorls. The artist, accepting them rather like a three-dimensional Rorschach test, has discovered a bird or a deer, a witch or a dragon in each, and with a minimum of manipulation — carving into the grain to create an eye, eliminating a few superfluous strands of wood or adding a twig of similar material to form a claw, a feather or a beak — suggests their shape clearly to the beholder. It may be arguable whether these roots and branches can be classified as creative art. Undoubtedly, though, they bring to life, in the most appropriate medium, the shapes that the lonely desert wanderer sees about him on his journeys.

M.

in the groove

YVES MONTAND on Philips Records (33 RP — 7" 11.5.000).

A LOT has been written about the talent of Yves Montand, his fine voice, his sense of rhythm, his personality, *charme* and anything else that makes a star in the world of variety, and the fans of the French *Chanson* — and who isn't one — will find all this on these discs. Under the heading of "1950 Recital" a "live show" has been recorded here, with the audience laughing, enjoying itself and applauding, letting the listener sit home take part in the fun and avoiding any loss of direct appeal in the "canning" process. The accompaniment is provided by Bob Castella and his orchestra in very effective and brilliantly adept arrangements to heighten the enjoyment of Yves Montand's presentations. You'll find all the hits like "Le chat de la voisine" or "Soleil d'acier," and of course "A Paris," and you won't get tired of hearing them again and again.

"MY FAIR LADY" by Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe, with Rex Harrison, Julie Andrews, Stanley Holloway. Conducted by Franz Allers. (Philips B 7715 L.-LP 12", 11.15.000).

LISTENING to this record-ing, one can understand how performances of "My Fair Lady" in England and the United States are sold out months in advance.

The cast is superb: Rex Harrison as Prof. Higgins, Julie Andrews as the flower girl turned lady, Stanley Holloway as Alfred P. Doolittle, Robert Coote as Col. Pickering, Higgins' friend, and Michael King as Freddy, Eliza's young suitor. Lerner's lyrics are a marvellous adaptation and variation on G.B.S.'s "Pygmalion," every word and every pun being clearly understood because of the perfect diction on this disc.

The music of Frederick Loewe makes the listener happy with its lilting melody, its carefree mood and also its expected obviousness in the appropriate situations. The production is first class, the recording flawless, the disc worth every pruta it costs. You won't grow tired of hearing "Why can't the English?" or "A Hymn to Him," the precious "The rain in Spain," the hilarious "You did it," the sentimental "I've grown accustomed to her face" and all the rest of it. Beautiful, funny, highly entertaining and complete enjoyment guaranteed.

"My Fair Lady" and "The King and I" (recorded in the United States and produced by Lud Artzt — L.P. 12" 11.13.500 — AM 52-31) Al Goodman and his orchestra, vocals by Lois Fisher and Richard Torigi.

Two great successes of the musical stage are here united in one record — Frederick Loewe's "My Fair Lady" (after G.B.S.'s Pygmalion) and Rodgers-Hammerstein's "The King and I." The record contains the most popular numbers of the shows.

* * *

WHEN Hav-Ron's first record was released I voiced my doubts about this composer's inspiration and melodic invention. This new disc of 12 further songs only deepens these misgivings. Only one song seems to be acceptable — *Uf ruach lindimbar* — and here most of the credit must go to the Dooda'im for their interpretation. The other seven artists and ensembles cannot save the situation, which is further aggravated by the form in which this collection is presented: a *Kumsitz*, but without the atmosphere — there isn't even an audience. Ilil Gurilitzky, of the Chamber Theatre, has the ungratifying task of reciting the connecting passages, written by Dan Almagor, the silliness and artificiality of which quickly annoy the listener. The fading in and out are too obvious, and all that is left is a collection of uninteresting songs in fairly good to mediocre performances.

Y.B.

Chaim Atar Memorial Show

THE Chaim Atar (Apteker) Gallery, in memory of the Museum's founder, has opened at the extended Mishkan Le'Omanut, Ein Harod, for the exhibition of his works.

Although Atar (1902-50) was one of the Founding Fathers of Israel painting, he was never an experimentalist in search of specific solutions to the problems of a new art, nor did he employ accepted styles for eventual adaptation to local needs. Nationalist as he was where the upbuilding of the Yishuv was concerned, he realised that the appeal of modern French Art, his great love, lay in its internationalism which for him connoted universality. Here he could find a style which would permit him to concentrate on his role in Israel painting, viz. the insistence on clean paint and perfect execution.

At times Van Gogh exercises an inspiration, but Atar's real master was Soutine, who can be traced from the "Boy's Head" of 1942, all colour, through the unearthly look of the 1943 "Girl's Head," to the 1948 "Gladiolas" and the 1951 "Slaughtered Ox." Atar admired Soutine as a Jewish painter expressive of a Jewish spirit in painting and that influence cramped his own independence hinted in the immature "Still Life and Flowers" (1937) and the more impressionist "Woman's Head" of 1941. Nevertheless one understands Atar's point of view: through Soutine he was giving the New Art a basic standard. The rejection of this criterion by younger painters is immaterial in assessing its significance for Atar's period.

Innate Humanity

The artist's own personality is revealed through an innate humanity (partly satisfying his second premise of no form without content) which, already evident in the earlier and more relaxed 1939 "Hadassah," goes on to modify the Soutinesque portraits by retaining the dominant red but varying it by other colours. Thus in the portraits alone is there a swing from Soutine to general expressionism. A good example is "Old Man from the Rabbi's Court" (1944) for the study of this mingling of strength and softness. The characterization of the portraits, both oils and drawings, is weak in the later work: it was the price paid for devotion to colour — and Atar's method had a polish about it.

The drawings consist of trees, buildings and nudes. These are thick-lined but expert sketches. They bear witness to a restless artistic activity, affording an insight into the oils.

H.

Radio Review

Touching the Heart

PETER Frye has been meeting his listeners and a second selection of their views on his popular series was heard last week. The participants were stimulating and note should be taken of the plea for listener research in all programmes. The present method of gauging public reaction is haphazard. Meetings with listeners throughout the country are an important source of information but the views elicited are not systematic. Another source is newspaper criticism but this is not a reliable guide to the general public; some of the critics are sophisticated, some influenced by external motives, and there are occasions for many when they write more to fill up their column than from an urge to comment constructively on a programme. Of course, this must not be taken generally — the newspaper critics are a devoted and serious group who have a continuing and useful influence in broadcasting circles — but they should not be left with the power to pass final judgment, as is the case with Broadway plays where critical acclaim is a *sine qua non* of material success. Mr. Frye's discussion with listeners went some way toward meeting a vacuum but inevitably his group was not a typical cross-section of the population and represented by and large, his fans.

Although the people in the studios were enthusiasts of the series, their views were varied, stimulating, constructive and intelligent. Particularly moving was the intervention of the director of a school for the rehabilitation of the blind in Haifa, himself half-blind. He spoke quietly and persuasively, explaining that he admired Mr. Frye's series because it endeavoured to depict emotions. Many people tend to hide their feelings and the importance of this programme was that it set out not to solve problems, but to show that people have emotions.

Great Moments

This analysis exposed the basic attraction of the series and stated a fundament of radio. What sticks in the mind of the listener is not the discussion or the play or the bulletin; it is the immigrant sobbing with emotion or the angry man's outburst or the young girl's giggling spell or the uninhibited joy of the child. These are the great moments of listening that suddenly touch the heart and leave an indelible impression. Such experiences are rare and it needs an artist to capture them. Mr. Frye is one of the few successfully working in this field; as he himself said, the basic principle of "Know thyself" (the origin of which he wrongly attributed to Socrates) must be applied to the community, and both man and the community are best known through their emotions.

Tourists' Complaints

"GUESTS before the Microphone," currently edited by Amnon Lev, brought a group of visiting tourist agents to the studio. It opened with such lavish praise that I feared we were in for an extended vote of thanks but in fact the programme soon got off to a series of extremely practical criticism and suggestions.

The main complaint was the high cost of hotels as compared with those in Europe. Unless motivated by special sentiments, why should the tourist move on here from Europe? To attract travellers with modest incomes, the rates here must relate to those in other countries. Other points made were that incidental costs in Grade A hotels were disproportionate, more second-class hotels were needed, too many signs were in Hebrew only, and hotels must allow for non-Jewish travellers who did not want to be restricted by Jewish customs (e.g. no smoking on Shabbat). There were many eminently sensible ideas in this discussion, which was well worth hearing.

* * *

WOT writes:

A recent introduction in the Arabic service is "Egyptian Plays," a 30-minute programme in colloquial Egyptian, heard every two weeks. This field has been neglected for years and the current series has reached a remarkable standard under Abu Farid, its writer, director and moving spirit. Twenty-nine-year-old Abu Farid, who comes from Egypt, writes social, comic plays. Lately he has been working in association with Saleh Hindi, a former Egyptian lawyer who shows considerable talent in his radio work and now permanently helps in editing entertainment features. Last week's performance of "The Insurance Policy," adapted from Mahmoud Taimur, was capably produced and well acted with Matyia Ismaelun, Abdul Badai and Leila Najar outstanding.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Youth magazine for the arts (Sun. at 6); Presentation of Festschrift to S.Y. Agnon (Sun. at 10.15); Yehuda Felix answers questions on the Bible (Mon. at 6.30); "The Telephone Love of Yoseph Harari" by Dov Gaustler (Mon. at 9.30); Kol Yisrael Orchestra concert, including Goldmark's Violin Concerto and Schumann's Fourth Symphony (Tues. at 8); A Century of Darwinism; first in series of talks by Dr. Yaakov Herman (Weds. at 6.30); The Weavers (Weds. at 9.30); Peter Frye with film producers (Thurs. at 9.30); Third Anniversary of the Tel Aviv jazz club (Thurs. at 10.45).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
422, 240, 32.5 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.57 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down. 11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Mendelssohn: Overture "Ruy Blas"; Schubert: Five Menuets; Fils: Concerto in D for Flute and Orchestra; Sibelius: "The Oceanides," Symphonic Poem; Chopin: Polonaise in A-flat-major. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Songs. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.00 Close Down.

2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English and Swedish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Schumann: "Traumerei," Rimsky-Korsakov: "Scheherezade" (Conductor: Ferenc Fricsay); 6.00 My Most Interesting Meeting. 6.15 Light Music. 6.30 "Why Really" — Programme ed. by A. Shmuckler & Y. Shimoni. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.50 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "Maybe Tomorrow?" 8.45 The Dennis Brain Wind Ensemble. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Michel de Lalande: Symphonies pour les soupers du Roy, played by L'Ensemble Orchestral de l'Oiseau-Lyre, conducted by Louis de Froment. Ibert: Concerto for Flute and Orchestra, played by Julius Baker, with Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Alfredo Antonini. Gershwin: "Rhapsody in Blue," played by Julius Katchen with Mantovani and his Orchestra. Milhaud: "Le Boeuf sur le Toit," played by the "Concert Arts" Orchestra, conducted by Wladimir Golschmann. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Hebrew Tunes. 7.45 Morning Melodies. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Paisiello: Concerto in C for Harpichord and Chamber Orchestra. Pierre Mercur: Cantata. 9.30 Light Music. 9.45 Musical Show in 3 Acts. 12.30 Requests. 12.50 Stage & Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.30 Opera: Pacchi Centenary Programme by courtesy of Radio Italy — R.A.I.). 5.35 "Art and Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Purcell: Music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream". Jolivet: "Chant de Linos," for Flute and Piano performed by: Pnina Salzman (Piano); Nina Shur (Contr'alto); Oedeon Partos (Viola); Uri Toeplits (Flute); Zvi Har'el (Cello); Max Walter (Bassoon). Conductor — Eitan Lustig. 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Melave Malka. 8.00 Quiz, by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 7 & Bible Reading: Amos chap. 8. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Talk by Benjamin Nathan. 9.35 The "Noah's Ark" Orchestra: Conductor: Roman Messing. Soloists: Nora Mehoulam (Vocalist) and Robby Pergament (Saxophone). Songs by Zvi Ben-Yosef, Emanuel Zamir, Nina Hen, Gil Aldema and Admoe played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 10.30 Music for Dancing. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 480, 392.7, 41.7 & 38.5 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Music from Movies. 6.30 "Baton Up" — Al Goodman & Emile Deltoor with their Orchestras.

7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.97 M.

Arabic Programme (including News) Today & Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian, 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (22.5 M.): Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.6, 218, 226 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.45 Choral Songs. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Dvorak and Brahms. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Musical Show." 10.00 Dance Music.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.00 News 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 Boccherini: Concerto for flute and Orchestra. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.62 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. The Weekly British Press. Students from Israel.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: Today and Tomorrow: 9.00-11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (424 & 486 M.): Today: 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 1.30 News. 4.30 For Children. 7.00 News & Commentary. 7.15 George van Eps (Guitar). 10.00 Music for Passiontide & Easter. 11.00 News. Tomorrow: 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 "From My Library." 1.30 News. 4.30 Broadcast to Schools. 7.00 News. 7.10 Gran Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. Carmen Cavallaro at the Piano. 11.00 News.

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Based on Arthur Schnitzler's "Liebelei"
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MOGRABI
AUDIE MURPHY
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International Youth Festival, with the participation of the Israel Delegation
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Starring the famous artist and ALIDA VALLI
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We present the prize-winning
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The enchanting French Musical
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French Cancan, Strip Tease — Lots of fun and gaiety.
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Adults only.
Zafon
2nd Week

Economic News from Abroad

Egyptians Worry Syrians

• Widespread discontent is reported throughout Syria over the number of Egyptian officials and experts who have entered the country during its first year of union with Egypt. Syrians say that Egyptians have "flooded" into their country, depriving them of their jobs. The link with Egypt has also been severely criticised by both commercial interests and the land-owners. The merchants find themselves bound by new controls and the strengthening of existing restrictions. A wide range of goods can either not be imported at all or only from a particular country.

The land-owners claim that Egypt is taking from them fertile land in which they have invested a good deal of money and time since the end of the war.

Another criticism is that Cairo is imposing reforms on Syria too hastily and without due regard to the special conditions of the Syrian region. Unlike the Nile Valley, for example, agricultural productivity varies widely through the different regions of Syria.

Car Maker's Troubles

• Car manufacturers in Western Europe are expecting to run into difficulties this year for each of the six countries concerned has to open up a wider market for cars made in the Common Market. In practice, this will affect only France, Western Germany and Italy. Car production in the Netherlands is very small and neither Belgium nor Luxembourg produces cars.

Broadly speaking, each of the countries that has a car industry, has to permit the import, from other Common Market countries, of cars, adding up at least to three per cent of domestic production. Italy, for example, which at present permits the entry of 5,000 German and French cars, now has to raise the figure to 11,000. This increase in imports, not big enough seriously to affect domestic industries, will, however, mean a sharp increase in competition.

The main European car producer to suffer from the new arrangements will be Britain, for whom there are urgent economic reasons for expanding car sales in the United States as much and as quickly as possible.

Britain regained top place in the U.S. car market from West Germany early in 1958, but no single British firm sells as many models as Germany's Volkswagen or France's Renault. The best-selling British make is the Ford range, and British Ford expects to sell 60,000 cars in the U.S. in 1959. Renault was already close to this figure towards the end of last year and expects to reach 90,000 in 1959. Volkswagen sales are expected to top 100,000 this year.

None of the major European car manufacturers plans any major modification on its models to boost sales in the U.S. They all pin their hopes on the attractions of quality, cheapness and economy in performance.

U.S. Slows Canada

• Heavy U.S. investment in Canada is now slowing down — not speeding — the country's industrial development, according to Ottawa economists. The latest figures available show that Americans own just over one-half of Canadian industry. Another eight per cent belongs to other foreigners.

The enormous amount of American capital that has flowed into Canada in the past 10 years has enabled her to develop at an amazing pace. Because of this, Canada's economy has been able to withstand without difficulty the outflow of interest and dividend payments to American citizens running at about £150 million a year. But a severe recession, or a sharp drop in the level of American investment, could quickly make the dividend and interest payments an intolerable burden. A large proportion of Canada's exports go to the U.S. and this makes her even more dependent on the movements of the American economy. Further, when American firms were faced with declining markets last year, they tended to restrict the operations of their Canadian subsidiaries before curtailing output at their own factories in the U.S.

Despite the rapid development of the past few years, the industrialization achieved by Canada is relatively very small. Apart from newsprint, the country's principal exports are still raw materials or semi-manufactured products. She does not export heavy industrial equipment on any scale. Goods are shipped to U.S. factories for final manufacturing operations. Canadian plants, therefore, can neither secure the full profits available from the production of a particular line of goods nor diversify their activities fully in order to take advantage of all their potentialities. Another factor is that promising young Canadian executives find it difficult to rise to the top in enterprises owned by Americans, who naturally prefer to keep the management in American hands.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, March 27, 1959

NINETEEN-fifty-seven was a good export year that aroused the hope that we had found a way of improving our balance of RAISING payments, but last year our EXPORTS foreign sales rose very slowly indeed. Part of the blame lay in heightened world competition and the shrinking of markets in countries like Turkey and Greece; the main difficulty, however, was to be sought in production and marketing conditions within Israel, and this was the reason for the latest plan by which the Ministry of Commerce and Industry intends to induce producers to export more.

Everyone is agreed that one of the most important ways to do this is to smooth the complex and time-consuming administrative procedure through which prospective exporters must go, robbing producers and managers of their energy as well as of the zest to try new things and to experiment. Any reforms in this field can only have a favourable effect.

The second measure under the plan, designed to increase the producer's reward by giving him higher exchange premia for expanding exports may accomplish something but will place an added financial burden on the Government, so that such premia can be applied only for a limited period and for a limited volume of exports.

One of the most interesting facts to emerge from export reports for 1958 is the small number of firms that are responsible for the bulk of the sales of our products abroad. Seventy-nine firms accounted for 80 per cent of our exports, including citrus and diamonds. At the same time, only a handful reached the quarter-million-dollar mark.

The high proportion of small producers in Israel industry handicaps our exports, for small producers cannot well afford the staff required to handle export sales, nor does their output permit them to meet the quantity and quality requirements of foreign clients. It is therefore suggested to organize these small enterprises into industry-wide export corporations that will standardize production and lower costs. This will require much initiative and enterprise and take a long time to come about, and besides it will succeed only among those firms that are progressive-minded and have reached a certain minimum size. No revolutionary results are to be expected, but the attempt is well worth making.

In addition, the Ministry proposed to help small producers by taking the work of exporting off their hands. For producers whose output is not sufficiently large or who lack foreign trade connections and experience, this sounds attractive, but a distinction must be drawn between a government organization that would offer advice and one that would do the actual exporting on its own. It is essential to supply would-be exporters with market research results concerning minimum quantities, packaging and other aspects of the requirements of overseas clients; it would be quite a different thing for the Government to tackle the exporting itself.

It is even doubtful whether a Government exporting company would have enough goods to export. The big firms that have already succeeded in penetrating foreign markets will not need its services, and the greater their spirit of enterprise the less they will wish a government agency to take over their own connections. The company would be left with a host of small producers eager to shift the burden of the actual selling onto the Government but unable to meet quality and quantity requirements.

It appears that our only hope for increased exports in the near future lies with the relatively large enterprises that can produce enough goods to fill contracts punctually. Since many of them are not at present exploiting their full capacity, here lie prospects of higher exports without large additional investment.

Doubling Terminal Silo Capacity May Be Insufficient

By YA'ACOV AKDON

The Dagon silo at Haifa Port.

THE Government's formal approval, last month, of the expansion of Dagon's terminal silo from the present 20,000 tons of storage capacity to 41,000, and of the parallel doubling of the silo's grain handling facilities, came as late in the day as the decision to expand quay space in Haifa Port by 500 metres. The two projects will respectively take 18 months and two years to complete from the day the workmen turn up at the construction sites. "Port development should precede, not follow, the growth of a country's foreign trade," a Port Authority official quotes expert opinion.

Haifa's harbour is already congested every winter, but it will have to make do with its present space and equipment — although that is likely to cost a good deal of foreign exchange — until the two projects are carried out.

Lack of storage space for grain, now being imported in unprecedented quantities, has made it necessary to transfer it temporarily into idle ships anchored at the breakwater. The extra cost of double handling (from ship to ship to shore) will have to come out of the taxpayer's pocket. Ships calling to load Dead Sea potash must wait for their turn at the joint berth until the discharge of grain ships is completed. Recently the reverse occurred: grain ships had to wait until the end of potash loading, running up tens of thousands of dollars in demurrage charges.

Port Authority and Dagon Company experts agreed back in 1956 that a double-duty berth for the handling of both grain and potash, each with its own fixed equipment, was undesirable. But the shortness of the main quay left little choice. The plans for extension have been ready since 1955 and the Port Authority has asked for an allocation every year since.

Dagon has proposed an immediate expansion of the terminal silo to its upper limit of 55,000 tons, but it failed to agree with the Government on the financial terms. "Israel's terminal silo capacity is still inadequate in comparison with other countries. Switzerland, with a population of 5,000,000, has a transit silo capacity of just over 500,000 tons. Under present conditions Israel's grain import and reserve policy is probably similar to that of Switzerland," says Rudolf Storel, Chief Engineer of the Neptune Concern which controls some 50 grain silos in Europe and acts as technical consultant to Dagon.

Cheaper Abroad

Together with the population, consumption of bread grains, fodder and oil seeds is increasing at varying rates. All are far cheaper to buy abroad than to grow at home. These imports are unlikely to arrive in shipments conveniently spaced to suit the port's seasonally changing needs. Rather is it likely that, as in the past, several ships will arrive within a short period with a maximum strain on discharge and transit facilities.

In a single month — July 1958 — grain imports reached the record level of 77,000 tons. Luckily it was a time of the year when Haifa Port could absorb it without undue strain. But the Government's grain and fodder purchasing practice, subject to multiple factors like fluctuating world market prices, shipping rates, grants-in-aid, credit arrangements and foreign exchange allocations, is rarely able to take into account the home port's technical needs as well.

Further, in 1960, the turnover of dry cargo in Haifa Port will rise by five to ten per cent over 1958, on a cautious estimate. Exports of citrus fruit, chemicals, rock phosphate and perhaps cement are going to rise. The ports of Tel Aviv and Jaffa can absorb little of the increase and even that at an additional cost. Their open roadsteads are unsuited to the well-regulated movement of cargo and their use raises discharge costs by more than IL6 per ton as a result of double handling in transferring cargo first from ships to lighters and from them to the shore," a recent Transport Ministry report states. The cost difference for grain is even greater.

Demurrage Charges

Shipping rates are low at present, but demurrage charges remain fairly stable even when freight rates fall. It is therefore in the public interest that every project raising the cargo handling capacity of Haifa Port should receive high priority.

The installation of a second pneumatic elevator at Dagon within the next few months will ease the pressure on the grain-potash berth by speeding up the discharge of a 10,000 ton cargo from three-and-a-half days to two or, alternatively, by allowing unloading from two grain ships simultaneously.

Currency Saving

Dagon points out that while this speed-up will result in higher handling charges for terminal silo services due to an additional investment of IL2.7m., these will be more than offset by the foreign exchange saving on ocean freight charges, which diminish in proportion to the number of days ships spend in ports of departure and delivery. It will also set the berth free for potash loading or other uses on an additional 80-90 days a year. Since an additional quayside berth for a 10,000-ton freighter should cost about IL4m., the indirect saving on port development from the reduction of grain discharge time is over IL1m.

Transport officials expect an increase of dry cargo through Haifa Port by 25 per cent to 2.5m. tons over the next four years, and an increase of merchant fleet tonnage to 750,000 tons. Obviously the time for gearing the port to a higher trade volume is now.

Change in Risk Policies Over Political Seizure

By GUSTAV LIEBLING

AS of April 1, the regular war risk policies under which ships and their cargo are insured will no longer cover what is generally referred to as "political seizure." This change, which has aroused a good deal of debate and some opposition in London, further beclouds the position, already complicated, of ships' operators sending cargoes from Israel through the Suez Canal.

From now on, it is specifically stated in the Institute War and Strikes Clauses for Hull and Freight Insurance that insurance will not cover loss or damage caused by anything

done, attempted, or purporting to be done by or on behalf of any state or government whether in the prosecution of hostilities or warlike operations (whether there be a declaration of war or not) against another state.

The clauses also specifically exclude

loss or damage caused by requisition, requisitions, preemption or nationalisation . . by or on behalf of any state or government claiming or exercising or purporting to claim or exercise any right so as to acquire requisition preempt or nationalise the vessel by virtue of the actual or alleged nationality . . . or place of residence or business of any person or body of persons who are or may be alleged to be the actual or beneficial owners of the vessel or otherwise interested in the vessel.

Confiscation Clause

As far as cargo is concerned, the underwriters' interpretation of the above clauses will not make very much actual difference, for it has been the practice to insure Israel cargo passing through the Suez Canal against confiscation as well as against war risks. These confiscation clauses contain the following paragraph:

This policy is also to cover loss of and/or damage to the property hereby insured, directly caused by requisition and/or confiscation or destruction by or on the instructions of the government and/or municipal or local authority of a country in which the goods hereby insured may be at any time during the transit covered by this policy.

The opinion has been expressed that in view of this, the presumption should be that if it was necessary to effect such an insurance when the full War Risk Clauses without specific exclusions about political seizure apply, it must be all the more necessary to do so now that more limited clauses are going into effect.

Moreover, the confiscation clauses contain a warranty that the consignment shall not be contrary to the laws of the country in which the goods are situated or through which transit will take place. This would seem to apply to Israel goods in the Suez Canal or Gulf of Akaba, but this has been taken care of in the specific instances by adding to the confiscation clause "agreed that Egyptian regulations in force will not prejudice any claim recoverable under this clause."

'Deliberate Risk'

There is, of course, no such provision in an ordinary war risk policy. Therefore, if the owner of a ship insured under a time policy for war risks on hull sends his ship into the area with cargo to which the Egyptian Government might object, and in consequence the ship is seized, the underwriter might well argue that the assured has deliberately engaged in a venture which is illegal according to the laws of Egypt and cannot recover under the War Risk Clauses.

This argument would not apply to a voyage policy for war risks, as the underwriter would be aware that the intended voyage involved the risks, but he might nevertheless use the same argument if the cargo was an obviously objectionable one to the Egyptian Government and he was not aware of the nature of the cargo.

If this argument was not available to the underwriter, the question is whether the seizure and condemnation of the ship by the Egyptians would give rise to a claim under War Risk Clauses from which political seizure has been excluded. Further, if the assured wishes to cover the political seizure risks excluded by the new clauses, will underwriters grant a cover at an extra premium for the difference between the new clauses and the old? Will they grant cover on some special clauses on the lines of the present confiscation clauses?

There is considerable diversity of opinion in London on all these questions, and underwriters in general refuse to commit themselves, but some underwriters express the opinion that seizure in the Suez Canal or on the sea would still be covered even under the new war clauses. They feel that the intention of the revised clauses is to exclude such claims for political seizure and nationalization as were brought up when Dutch vessels were seized in Indonesia. The seizure of Israel vessels by Arab states would not be so regarded in this way. They would be considered an act of war or hostility, which is covered whether or not there has been a declaration of war. Consequently, these underwriters think that there is no need for the assured to take out a separate policy for the risk of "political seizure" because in the present circumstances the only additional coverage they would obtain would be against risk of seizure or nationalization of the vessels by the State of Israel itself.

Stocks and Commodities

Mixed Trend in Tel Aviv

THERE was no uniform trend on the Tel Aviv market during the past week. In the linked bond section, where the prices of cost-of-living index-linked bonds had been firm, the tendency changed, probably on account of the delay in publishing the index and the announcement, made later, that the index had dropped by a point. Dollar-linked were mixed but generally rather friendlier. The forthcoming flotations constitute, of course, a hindrance to the advance of prices.

Elsewhere on the market conditions were generally quiet. Bank Leumi shares recovered by one point; so did Delek, Assia and I.D.C. On the other hand, Ata, Kurdaneh and Lodzia dropped by two to three points.

On the "curb" conditions were quiet, with Naphtha shares at around 105 per cent and I.O.P. around 2.750.

Wall Street Steady

AFTER some fluctuation, the prices on Wall Street were very steady. The hardening trend was offset by the pressure of profit-taking after the recent advances.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 609.73 on March 24 as against 611.14 on March 10. Twenty rails stood at 180.64 as against 183.49.

London Market Dull

AFTER a lively session on March 23, rather dull conditions ruled on March 24, buyers tending to hold off in advance of the Easter holiday and the budget. Earlier in the week the market was stimulated by the Chancellor's optimistic assessment of the economic outlook. The Government's success in by-elections had also helped sentiment, particularly in the industrial section.

The sub-underwriting of £15m. in 5% per cent convertible debentures of the Hawkers-Siddeley Group was reported to be a great success. The new stock will probably command a considerable premium.

Gold Steady

THE prices of gold were steady in Paris and conditions were quiet.

According to reliable reports some 12,000,000 ounces of gold were bought for private hoarding and investments in 1958, as compared with some 9,000,000 in 1957. The main private hoarders are reported to be French and Indian peasants hedging against the instability of their own currency; international investors hedging against a rise in the world prices of gold are channelled through Switzerland, Toronto and London.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

WALL STREET "DANGEROUSLY HIGH"

AMERICAN economists believe that the level of share prices on the Wall Street market is "dangerously high." Stocks have been changing hands at many times the levels justified by the current earnings of their companies. Investment in ordinary shares now yields less than investment in Treasury Bonds, which is a complete reversal of normal conditions.

During last year's recession the stock markets remained confident, expecting a recovery to set in quickly. But while the upturn in business was discounted in this way, the market has continued to advance every time there has been some of the good news it was already supposed to have taken into account.

Many investors are less concerned with the immediate income from their shares than with the possibility of a capital gain, through a sharp rise in prices. Thus, the way in which the prices of leading shares have been forced up is being taken by some other commentators as evidence for further increases in share prices still to come. Nevertheless, the underlying business picture suggests that some exaggeration has crept into Wall Street values, and that unless a strong business expansion materialises soon, the resulting loss of confidence may well set the market back a long way, although not, of course, on anything like the scale of the 1929 crash.

(PTPS)

U.S. Economic Counsellor:

Invest, Hold Back Consumption

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TO meet its objective of economic independence, Israel must channel more resources to investment and export, stated Mr. Frank P. Butler, Economic Counsellor at the U.S. Embassy, before the Commercial and Industrial Club last week. This involves holding back public and private consumption, restraining price increases and encouraging private investment in essential and export industries, he said. The race between consumption and investment would have to be won by the latter if the trade gap was to be closed before "unilateral" receipts fall off.

The establishment of an economic way of life without coercion that has a reasonable prospect of making the country self-supporting and independent was the guiding principle behind America's "economic partnership" with Israel, went on Mr. Butler. The U.S. aid programme, which in foreign currency assistance alone has totalled over $600m. since 1948, has therefore emphasized the development of what resources Israel has, concentrating largely on irrigation and agriculture.

Since Israel's natural resources are limited, it must rely more and more on its human resources, Mr. Butler then noted, adding that the U.S. was at present directly benefiting from these: America's defence forces have contracts for "high-level scientific research" with our institutions of higher learning, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture is conducting "some extremely important research projects" here.

Attacking Trade Gap

U.S. aid attacks the trade gap mainly in four ways, explained the speaker: it sells Israel essential surplus foodstuffs for Israel currency; it then lends to this country most of the currency thus generated for development projects; since 1952 it has sent over 200 U.S. technicians here and 400 Israel technicians to the States in a Technical Assistance Programme that has so far cost $11m.; and it has involved $175m. in Export-Import Bank and Development Loan Fund loans, again for development. Mr. Butler then noted that all these programmes are arrived at mutually with the Israel Government and cannot be implemented unless approved by Israel Ministries and the Knesset.

"The charge is sometimes made that the U.S. is attempting to impose its system of Government or its economic system on other Governments. The aid programmes authorized by Congress are sufficiently flexible to fit into the framework of various types of governments and various economic systems — and there are many economic systems in the Free World," Mr. Butler then said. At the same time, he added, "the major goal of the U.S. in its foreign trade policy is to promote and expand the flow of private trade through the gradual and reciprocal reduction of governmental barriers."

Even in private foreign trade, "success or failure starts with the basic foreign trade policy of a government," continued Mr. Butler. The Government must control and regulate, and help bring importer and exporter together. Beyond this, however, "Governments fade from the scene, at least in strictly private trade. Businessmen, themselves, relying on their own business judgment, must conclude the terms of the transaction. They must agree on quantity, design, specifications, payment and delivery terms, shipping dates, and so on. Governments can and do help up to this point, but whether or not a transaction will prove profitable to individual traders must be decided by them, based on their own calculations.

"Normal trade relations between Israel and the U.S., I believe, will increasingly follow this general pattern."

New Department Store to Open in Tel Aviv

Medium Priced Fashion Salon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AN ultra-modern innovation in retailing will be inaugurated in Tel Aviv when Hamashbir Lazarkhan's large department store opens off Dizengoff Circle in a few weeks. First of its kind in Israel, this store, covering some 2,000 metres of floor space, is intended to supply all the requirements of the average Israel family. When construction is fully completed and the lowest floor is connected with the supermarket Zorchania to be built in the basement of the adjoining movie theatre, it will be possible for housewives to buy all their groceries, apparel and household goods in one area.

One of the new store's interesting innovations will be a fashion centre for exclusive men's and women's clothing. In charge of the ladies' fashions is Miss Judith Lubelchick, a young *sabra* who studied at the special fashions courses that were run at the Alice Seligsberg School in Jerusalem. Experienced in every phase of dress design including cutting, draping, pattern-making and sketching, she served for several years as designer and fashion consultant in a New York fashion house.

Putting the accent on materials, Miss Lubelchick has chosen the printed and woven cottons, jacquards, rayons, silk shantungs and linens for quality and colour interest. She considers washable, crease-resistant cottons the most practical and has endeavoured to work as much as possible with these. She promises to make only a limited quantity in each style so that the clients will not see themselves coming and going. With Israel's wide assortment of excellent quality materials in attractive designs, Miss Lubelchick hopes to give a wide variety to the range of cut and style of the clothes. A very attractive two-piece suit which she showed us, for example, was available for only IL27, and looked as good as anything we have seen in the elegant fashion houses.

Hamashbir Lazarkhan's new store in Rehov Dizengoff.

For Junior Miss

There will be a Junior Miss department at Hamashbir, as well as a special section for teenagers. Dresses and suits will range from IL20 to IL35 in the modest range, and an exclusive salon will feature garments from IL35 to about IL70. In the men's department it will be possible to get clothes made to order for 10 to 30 per cent less than in the neighbourhood shops.

Another innovation in this new centre will be the furniture department at popular and medium price range. An interior decorator will be on the premises at all times to help in the selection and to answer customers' questions. He will also be available for home calls and consultation. Other departments include a special section for records, household and kitchen ware, gas stoves, washing machines, sewing machines, yardgoods and assorted materials, luggage and refrigerators.

Specially trained personnel in uniform will supervise the operations. A catalogue listing all the items available will be published enabling customers to purchase by mail order. The store will be managed by Edward Halperin, a newcomer from Poland who has had experience in this field and is the author of a book on merchandising and a lecturer to businessmen on business practice.

Air-Conditioned

The fully air-conditioned premises will be equipped with modern passenger and freight elevators. A loudspeaker will announce special sale items. Music will be relayed through a public address system while superfluous noises will be eliminated by a unique sound-absorbent ceiling.

Shoes and kitchen ware will be sold on the first floor, fabrics and men's and children's clothing on the second, ladies' wear in the mezzanine and light clothing, girls' clothes, furniture, upholstery, curtains, travel articles, stationery and office supplies on the third. There will also be a Cafeteria-style buffet on the first floor, and a 300-sq.m. lower basement will serve as a storehouse and workshop for interior decoration and furniture polishing.

ISRAEL POTATOES CONQUER BRITAIN

LONDON (PTPS). — ISRAEL sold record quantities of potatoes to Britain last year, and potato growers are optimistic that they will capture a large share of this important market.

Britain is Israel's most important export customer — and she is also one of the world's largest potato consumers. Her population of 50,000,000 consumes an average of 90 kilos of potatoes per head each year.

What began as a trickle of trial shipments of potatoes from Israel three years ago had developed by last year into a stream of nearly 13,000 hundredweight (650 tons), most of them new crop. This is only a very small percentage of Britain's total potato imports, which last year reached around 15,000,000 hundredweight, but Israel exporters believe that the market offers important opportunities for expansion.

Consumption of potatoes per head has fallen by about nine per cent in Britain over the last six years, and surveys have shown that the British are likely to consume fewer potatoes as incomes rise. But as a result they are demanding more of the expensive new potatoes, one-eighth of which came from abroad last year, compared with only one-15th of the old crop.

This is especially important for exporters from many countries that have been sending new potatoes to Britain. Significantly Israel sent new and old potatoes to Britain in 1958 in a ratio of 9:3, whereas the ratio of all British potato imports was 5:9.

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Twenty-Five Years of Rescue and Rehabilitation

Fine Record of Youth Aliya

By Gerda Luft

THE first organised group of adolescents from Germany arrived at Ein Harod on February 19, 1934, sent ahead to this country by parents who hesitated to leave Germany or were unable as yet to obtain immigration certificates for themselves from the Mandatory Government.

Twenty-five years later Hanoch Reinhold, who has been connected with Youth Aliya ever since he came to Ein Harod with this first group and now watches over the pedagogical side of the agency's work, recalled the struggle of the youngsters of then to adapt themselves to a new environment and a new language. And as the sun set over the slopes of the Gilboa and the Mountains of Gilead progressively lost their violet tint, Zisling and Svoral, the two oldsters of Ein Harod, sat there smiling and listening to Hanoch, proud of their part in the work begun in 1934.

Since then more than 90,000 Youth Aliya youngsters have gone through the agency's institutions and the kibbutzim and moshavim that cooperate with it.

More than half of the children were taken in by the agricultural settlements, led by the kibbutzim; but as the agency's work expanded it also built up various kinds of institutions catering to special needs, such as the two schools for instructors (significantly the proportion of trainees from the Moslem countries is high in the orthodox one). All the political parties cooperate with the agency, which sends boys and girls to Herut moshavim as well as to Mapam kibbutzim.

Study, work and life in the community, the three principles on which Henrietta Szold based her plan for Youth Aliya education 25 years ago, have remained stable through the many changes to which teachers and instructors have had to adjust through the years. The principles perfectly fitted education in and for the kibbutz, but after a time, when moshavim also began to take in children the third principle had to be adjusted to conditions in co-operative settlements. The basic aim, however, remained unchanged — the children were to be trained to become farmers.

During the past few years employment conditions, social differentiation and the rising numbers and changing needs of immigrants to Israel have, however, introduced the need for further adjustments; and although the central figures of Youth Aliya maintain that the old principles must not and will not be abandoned, some new starts have been made in practice, testifying to the extent to which the organisation is alive to changing social phenomena.

In the beginning, children who were not sent to agricultural settlements went to youth villages — the prototype was Ben Shemen — or agricultural training schools. Soon a training centre was organized where the children could be observed for several months before it was decided where they would go. Overburdened at peak immigration periods, the centre still helped greatly to prevent mistakes.

The kibbutzim too had to adapt themselves. In most, the educational level of the Youth Aliya wards was far below that of the settlement's own children, so that special classes had to be maintained for them; in others, the kibbutzim insisted on educating the immigrant youngsters together with their own, whatever the difficulties, which meant additional instruction in Hebrew as well as in other subjects.

REHA FREIER

Youth villages like Ben Shemen and Neurim near Kfar Vitkin began to look after the many new villages that sprang up around them. Ben Shemen developed a village centre which looks after hundreds of children from nearby farms, arranging evening classes and organizing holiday festivals to which the children come with their families; Neurim developed a system of courses in agriculture, crafts and mechanics in order to give the village youngsters the skills that would help their parents and later allow them to take over the farms.

Some time ago Youth Aliya started on an enterprise that represents a new approach to educational and social problems: day centres for young people in social danger areas.

The volume of "social residue" from the various immigration waves that settled down at the bottom of our social structure has not been gauged, but it is considerable and, there is reason to suspect, it is growing, for along with the socially weak that are an inevitable element in every non-selective immigration and those who are unable to acquire the skills that will give them jobs, there are large numbers of others whose difficulty is the transition to a different culture, particularly since we have not always been careful to equip newcomers against the dangers of the transition period.

All one need do to realise what problems Youth Aliya confronts in this, the lowest layer of our society, is visit the social no man's land of the various *ma'barot* that cluster round Beit Dagon. The day centre put up here with the cooperation of the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture acknowledged for the first time the principle that children should be educated in their natural environment, their homes — because even a bad home is better than a good institution, and that instead of treating the parents as a "generation of the desert" for which there is no hope, attempts should be made to reach them together with and through the children. One thing is certain: the day centres — and there are now 18 of them — fill a most urgent need.

In the wooden huts near Beit Dagon, round which the rain has created a huge field of mud, the centre teaches youngsters of 14 and 15 to read and write properly; gives boys a minimum of vocational training; teaches girls how to cook, to clean, to wash and iron, to budget a very small income. In addition to a hot meal and, if necessary, some clothes, the children are also paid IL1.500 a day for putting in a few hours of work at the agricultural experimental station nearby, for the staff is fully aware that the parents would not let them come if they did not bring home a small sum to help eke out the family income.

In development areas the day centres look after the children of surrounding moshavim, teaching them the rudiments of reading, writing and basic skills where overcrowded and understaffed schools have not succeeded in doing so: in small towns like Kiryat Gat, Sderot, Beit Shemesh and Kiryat Shmona, they serve as educational centres, vocational training posts and youth clubs rolled into one.

Towards a Youth Authority

The youth centres represent a new departure in yet another respect — full cooperation with the Ministries of Labour, Education and Agriculture. Youth Aliya has always cooperated with such public departments as social welfare offices, but the day centres are its first joint ventures with government departments and afford it an opportunity to coordinate its economic, social and educational outlooks and policies — and to pool facilities — with those of the respective ministries.

This is particularly important in view of the new conditions to which Youth Aliya will have to adjust now that agricultural training no longer fits the needs of all these young people. A certain proportion will continue to grow up in kibbutzim or moshavim, reinforce existing settlements or grow into the nuclei of future ones; but an increasing number will have to find jobs in trade and industry, making an elementary education and a minimum of vocational training an even more important part of Youth Aliya's programme for them.

Under normal circumstances primary schooling and then apprenticeship or vocational training will provide adolescents with the tools which they need to build their life and later their family life; but our conditions are not normal. Although we have built up a system of compulsory elementary education with commendable speed, there remains a strata of children who have not benefited from it; and even those who have are often unable to stand on their own feet until they find employment. Up to now skilled workers have usually found jobs. We must make sure that the youngsters who now train for life will have enough skill to be an asset to the economy.

So far every immigration wave has temporarily increased the pressure on Youth Aliya's institutions and at the same time brought fresh problems. Immigration from Asia and Africa presented the biggest challenge, and some of the difficulties have not been solved yet; but meantime immigration from East Europe has brought new problems, including the insistence of families on a secondary education for their children, particularly since it was free in their countries of origin. Youth Aliya tries to be flexible, weighing ways and means of accepting the children of these immigrants for shorter periods in cases where the parents have been unable to decide as yet what will be their fate in this country.

Education for Reality

The pressure of immigration on Youth Aliya has generally been so heavy that there was never enough leisure to survey educational aims and conditions. The changes brought about were introduced as teachers and instructors were brought up short against pressing needs. But recently a survey has been made of the careers of Youth Aliya graduates that should supply much material for discussion. What is more, the opinions of anthropologists and psychologists are now more freely used as help in the pedagogical field.

It is here that the attraction of the old principles, and of methods which can be fully implemented only in institutions of a special kind, is still very strong. Listening to children singing and playing in the modern setting of a newly-built dining hall in a kibbutz or a children's village tempts the observer into believing that here the ideal setting has been created. But the reality for which the children must be trained is far from ideal and it is apposite to recall that kibbutz children tend to receive a big shock once they join the army, which represents a completely different environment, and that all over the world the "institutionalized" child has difficulty in adjusting to the rougher conditions of the "outside world." Aware of this, Youth Aliya has begun to bring the children out of its institutions for the last phase of their education, sending them to moshavim or to farms.

Twenty-five years ago Ein Harod was a big part of reality in this country. Today Tel Aviv and Haifa, Beit Dagon and Kiryat Shmona play the preponderant role. Children have to be trained for life as it is now.

Henrietta Szold with a group of children.

At left, a group of concentration camp survivors arrive at Haifa under British army guard, to be deported again to Cyprus. Above, the boys get vocational training and agricultural instruction at Youth Aliya centres.

Great Lady Is Patron

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MRS. Eleanor Roosevelt, guest of honour and speaker at the opening session of the Youth Aliya 25th Anniversary Conference last night, became the organization's World Patron in 1953, in succession to Field-Marshal Smuts. She immediately expressed her desire to see Youth Aliya's work in Israel for herself, and visited the country a few months later. This was the occasion on which the Rural Vocational Training Centre at Kfar Vitkin was named for her, due to the special interest which she had voiced in the training of Israel's future agricultural workers in agro-mechanics, which Youth Aliya's wards learn at Kfar Vitkin.

In 1955 Mr. Roosevelt was here again, crowding a real study tour of institutions, settlements and villages into nine days. She took all possible opportunities of meeting those responsible for the education of the children, but she was not content just to speak to the adults. She also had conversations with the youngsters, specifically surveying the way they were being integrated into the life of the nation and into the values of older generations.

During her current week's whirlwind tour of the country from Galilee to Eilat, Mrs. Roosevelt is being entertained by the President, the Prime Minister and a dozen mayors and heads of institutions. She will be present at today's dedication of the Chair of History and the Philosophy of Science in her name at the Hebrew University.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

Charting a Course For Jewish Youth

By Moshe Kol

I HAVE always regarded Youth Aliya as an educational project combining the values of the Zionist Youth Movement with its mission to rescue and rehabilitate Jewish youth, in this greatest crisis in the history of our people. The new forms of settlement evolved by the *halutz* movement have stimulated its growth and development, fostering its peculiar educational method and infusing an invigorating and dynamic spirit into the work of absorbing immigrant children and youth in this country.

Prior to the inception of Youth Aliya attempts were made to bring children to this country. Carl Netter brought children from Brody to Mikve Israel; Belkind brought others to Meir Shefeya, and Siegfried Lehmann placed a group of children in Ben Shemen. There were also other attempts in this direction. I am convinced that if the young people from Germany had been placed in hostels and educational institutions, or with foster parents in this country, Youth Aliya would have remained a restricted movement and in effect, it would have been no more than another episode in the process of immigration into this country.

Youth Aliya grew to its present proportions, and created something entirely new in the work of education, rescue and absorption, because it found in the agricultural settlement, and above all in the kibbutz and moshav a readiness to identify themselves with the mission Youth Aliya had undertaken. The educators, the instructors, the nurses, all regarded the work they were doing as a mission, but it was not only they who assisted in this work of absorption. The entire agricultural community, the settlers, the managers of the manifold branches of farming, the various office-holders united to absorb the Youth Groups, and thereby they developed into educational settlements. Indubitably, here the settlements rose to new heights in the realization of their humanitarian and national aspirations.

Mr. Moshe Kol, Director of Youth Aliya, greeting children arriving at Haifa.

The urge to save young people before, during and after the World War, from the corrosion of despair and decline, and more recently from humiliation, poverty, squalor and disease, fanned into flame a spark in the hearts of Jewish mothers and indeed in the hearts of all men and women of goodwill throughout the world, ready to ally themselves to this host of educators and instructors and to lend assistance in maintaining and extending its work.

Four Groups

The close collaboration of four groups of people ensured the success of the work of Youth Aliya — those who were responsible for absorption, the educators, Youth Aliya's supporters abroad and those who directed it from the centre. Reha Freier, who first conceived the work of Youth Aliya and laid its earliest foundations in Germany appreciated that the kibbutz would be the best host to these children and the kibbutz responded to her appeal. Henrietta Szold, who consented to head the project after some hesitation, was responsible for turning Youth Aliya into a great humanitarian undertaking for the rescue and education of Jewish children. Henrietta Szold chose her aides well; she secured the help of friends in other countries, and primarily of the Zionist women's organizations, led by the organization she herself had established and fostered in the United States of America. Under her inspired leadership that first band of *madrichim* blazed a new educational trail in the creation of a Youth Group in the settlements. The Ben Shemen Youth Village, under its Principal, Siegfried Lehmann — which had provided for a first group of immigrant children even before Ein Harod accepted its first *Hevrat Noar* — pioneered the evolution of the Israel children's community, which, too, is a combination of the educational institution, an agricultural settlement and a children's community nourished by the values and ideals of the youth movement. For 25 years the educating settlements — mainly the kibbutzim — and the children's villages (which under the direction of Youth Aliya's educational staff developed a character of their own) have served as the two chief instruments of the rescue, absorption, education and rehabilitation of immigrant young people and of the youth taken from submerged social and economic strata of the slums of Israel's cities.

In the course of these years Youth Aliya has evinced a remarkable flexibility in adapting itself to new forms of absorption and education to meet the changing needs of successive waves of immigration. We have established children's villages for special education, day Youth Centres, a Transit and Classification Hostel, a Centre for Rural Vocational Training. We have absorbed young people from the immigrants' moshavim for training, after which they return to their parents' villages and farms; we have developed seminaries for instructors.

We have regarded the work we have done in the light of a mission. This conception, indeed, of Youth Aliya has been shared by those working in the fields and the farms, in the children's villages, in our offices and in the Youth Centres.

The needs of rescue, immigration and rehabilitation are manifold. The unceasing renewal and re-examination of our methods is an essential element of our work. The National Conference of Educators and Instructors that will be held on April 19 will sum up our achievements, review the various instruments of absorption and education and consider methods for the rehabilitation of the youth with an open mind.

The World Conference of Friends of Youth Aliya which is now being convened in Jerusalem to mark Youth Aliya's semi-jubilee must seek ways and means of increasing the absorptive capacity of Youth Aliya. We must rally Jewish mothers and all men and women of goodwill to support our work. Youth Aliya is a project that is capable of giving far more than it receives, despite the fact that it demands unreserved devotion.

The World Patron of Youth Aliya, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is participating in this Conference and has already given expression to her pride in having a project like Youth Aliya under her patronage, reflects the growing interest of leading non-Jews in Youth Aliya's human and educational ideals, not only for the Jewish children who stand in need of its aid, but because of the example it offers for our achievements. But the Conference must not restrict itself merely to registering achievements. It must chart a course for further intensified effort to ensure the future of our work, for those thousands and tens of thousands of children and young people who look to us for aid.

The Drama in the Figures

By PHILIP GILLON

A STATISTICAL analysis of Youth Aliya, recently prepared, gathers in compressed but comprehensive form some of the drama, the glamour and the glory of the world's most fantastic youth migration. The grand total — some 90,000 children redeemed from physical annihilation or spiritual waste.

The story told by the statistics begins with 400 young people brought to Israel from Germany in 1934. This was the first experimental group sent by Recha Freier to Henrietta Szold. For the next few years the curve of absorption fluctuates around a few hundred per year, till suddenly it rises in 1939 to 2,500, the last evacuees before the storm of World War II. The rate dropped in 1940, rose again in 1942 and soared to 2,000 a year in 1943 and 1944, when the children who had gone from Poland to Siberia came on that incredible trip through Teheran. The end of the war saw an upward jump to 4,000 and more, while Statehood and the rescue of the communities from Iraq, Yemen and Bulgaria brought over 7,000 and even 8,000 a year. Thereafter the influx dropped again into the three and four thousands until it jumped again in 1957, when Nasser, frustrated in his designs by the Sinai campaign, turned on the Egyptian Jews, at the same time as Poland allowed Jews to emigrate.

A list of the countries of origin of Youth Aliya wards reads like a roster of the United Nations. Seventy-six countries scattered throughout Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas have contributed towards that total of 85,000. Some of the wards, already highly trained in youth movements, came from free countries of their own desire to share in the Jewish people's most dramatic experiment in two millennia; others were ignorant and terrified, fugitives from oppression. The changing nature of the wards' ethnic origins is reflected in an accompanying graph; at first the children came from Europe, afterwards those from African and Asian backgrounds dominated the situation. What horror is implicit in the abrupt drop in absorption of children from Europe — two million children had gone to the Nazi furnaces!

What did Youth Aliya do with the children?

Back to Land

In 1934 it was already decided to link the ideals of the movement with those of the "Back to the Land" cooperative villages — it was felt that the road back to security, health and stability for the children was on the soil of Israel. Some went into settlements and others into children's villages. The principles evolved in their education were more or less the same: they studied four hours a day and farmed four hours. Activities were organised through groups — "Group, Labour, Study" dominated their lives.

As the year passed, the percentage of youth going to children's villages tended to increase. This was undoubtedly due to the shift in country of origin already noted.

Many more of the children from Africa and Asia came from religious, strongly traditional homes; a large number were not orphans but had parents living, either in the countries whence they had emigrated or in Israel. In many cases penniless immigrants in hard economic circumstances, with large families, asked Youth Aliya to accept some of their children as wards. To such people, steeped in their family tradition, the very concept of the kibbutz was beyond their comprehension.

Thus there was a distinct move in recent years from kibbutzim to institutions (although "institutions" is a misnomer for the unique forms of children's villages developed in Youth Aliya).

More than half the graduates recorded went into agriculture or into Nahal (settlers in the framework of regular army service). Thus Youth Aliya is providing a reservoir of trained, intelligent idealists to pioneer where the need is greatest.

The most revealing statistics of all, perhaps, relate to the trifling number of Youth Aliya graduates who have emigrated from Israel, as appears from the following table:

Year	No. of Emigrants	No. of Graduates	% of Graduates
1947/48	4	1,426	0.3
1949	—	2,197	—
1950	1	2,224	—
1951	2	2,443	—
1952	1	2,546	—
1953	6	2,441	0.2
1954	21	2,511	0.8
1955	5	2,490	0.2
1956/57	6	2,911	0.2
1958	7	3,606	0.2
	53	23,994	0.23%

Thus the percentage of Youth Aliya emigrants averages under 0.2 per cent. When this is compared to the fact that from the Second Aliya, the magnificent movement which contributed so much to Israel, 90 per cent of the pioneers re-emigrated, some idea can be obtained of the effectiveness of Youth Aliya in converting young victims of persecution into self-reliant and well-adjusted Israelis.

On the eve of the 25th Anniversary Gathering under the patronage of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT we extend our best wishes to the

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takes great pleasure in congratulating Youth Aliya on the occasion of its 25th Anniversary. Throughout twenty-five years of close association in this great and humane life-saving work, thousands of Youth Aliya boys and girls have found a home and been educated in WIZO's agricultural and vocational schools which are supported by WIZO women the world over.

We also take special pride in the outstanding pioneering activities of our President, Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff, in the work of Youth Aliya from its earliest days.

ROSA GINOSSAR, Chairman
World Wizo Executive

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GRAND LADY OF OUR TIME VISITS ISRAEL

By Joseph Ariel

Queen Elisabeth of Belgium

ON the inauguration of the Archaeological Institute to which she has consented to give her name, I am especially happy to pay tribute in these columns to Queen Elisabeth, that Grand Lady of Our Time. That is how all Belgium called the Mother of King Leopold and grandmother of King Baudouin, with enthusiasm and gratitude, when she celebrated her 80th birthday in the summer of 1956.

The phrase hints at the range of the Queen's qualities. She is a sensitive musician and an outstanding musicologist, an excellent sculptress and a very good painter, a writer of talent and a polyglot. In addition to her native German — she was born at Possenhofen in Bavaria, the daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria and of the Duchess of Braganca and Infanta of Portugal—she has a thorough knowledge of French, English and Italian, and reads Spanish, Portuguese and Russian with ease. Her memory is prodigious, her capacity for concentration extraordinary. She plays the harp and the violin, and no musical phrase escapes her attention at concerts. She loves nature and knows the birds' songs particularly well. Only six years ago she published a book about the birds of the royal park at Laeken, where she resides. Several records of the birds' songs were appended. An honorary member of Belgium's Royal Academy of Science, Literature and Art, she also holds honorary doctorates from the Free University of Brussels and the University of Lille in France.

Generous Heart

But Queen Elisabeth is interested in people as much as in things, in men of learning as much as in science, in the artist as well as in art. Her interest in the expressions of the spirit is always associated with interest for those who represent it and toil for it. Queen Elisabeth is not only a great mind but also a generous heart. She has set up, among others, a musical foundation, a service of medical assistance to natives of the Congo, an egyptological foundation and an international musical competition.

Extremely popular in her country for her great character even more than for her gifts and her social, artistic and scientific activities, the Queen has long been interested in Jewish problems and their solution in this country. She first visited this country in 1933, in company with her spouse, King Albert, whose tragic death was to take place the following year. The King and Queen of the Belgians were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Weizmann at Rehovot, and later, on several occasions, their hosts at Laeken, where Dr. Weizmann had many opportunities of telling the Belgian sovereigns about Jewish Palestine and its social achievements. The Queen, who remembers vividly her talks with Chaim Weizmann, mentions them often and cherishes the copy of "Trial and Error" which the man who was to be Israel's first President inscribed for her.

After Weizmann's passing, the Queen attended the memorial ceremony arranged by our Legation at Brussels' Great Synagogue. Serving at the time in Belgium, I had the honour of greeting her at the entrance to the house of worship; she spoke of the late President in moving terms.

Aid to Nazi Victims

Queen Elisabeth's sympathy for the Jews was tested many a time during the last world war. At the time of the German invasion in May, 1940, she was in Belgium, and that is where she stayed through the occupation. Witness of Nazi cruelty and the suffering it caused, she devoted herself completely, ceaselessly and exclusively to assisting the victims of this barbarism. In 1942, she sent Hitler a memorandum requesting him not to deport the Jews of Belgium. Three days later, on August 4, 1942, the answer was handed back to her. It was rather equivocal. In it, Hitler promised that there would be no deportation of whole families, that Jews of Belgian nationality would not be deported, that the deportees would be treated decently, etc. And indeed, for a year Belgium's Jews were not deported.

But after September, 1942, the promise was no longer kept. The Queen then decided to act through other channels. She called on Cardinal Van Roey, requesting that the Catholic church give asylum to persecuted Jews, and, above all, to the children. "Thousands of Jews owe their life to Queen Elisabeth and Cardinal Van Roey," wrote one Belgian Jewish leader who was engaged at the time in saving Jewish lives.

Apart from these measures of a general character, the Queen intervened in a great many individual cases. One story is characteristic. In 1942, the Belgian underground heard that the Gestapo was planning to raid a convent and remove a group of Jewish children that was hidden there. The resistance fighters took the children from the convent and hid them in the Ardennes mountains. The Queen, apprised of the fact, sent the children food and gifts regularly and subsidized the people in whose care they had been left.

Flowers for Detainees

On one Jewish holiday, she heard that several Jews had been arrested and were being held in a home for the aged. She sent them enough flowers to have a few over the holiday. In the midst of the Nazi occupation, it was a public manifestation of civic courage and solidarity with Hitler's victims.

A well-known Belgian Jewish pianist, Mr. Nahoum Blumy, told me that during the war he had had false papers made for himself in the "Aryan" name of Fauconnier. The Queen authorized him to write down "music master to the Queen" as his profession; and to help him establish this fact, she often invited him to come and play the piano with her. One day, Mr. Blumy was arrested in the street by German policemen who suspected his Semitic features, but a phone call to the Palace established his "identity" and he was released.

The Queen's interest in our people did not cease with Belgium's liberation. Youth Aliya in Belgium and the Belgian Friends of the Hebrew University are both under her patronage, and it is not just a nominal sponsorship: the Queen personally attends all the musical or theatrical events in benefit of the two organizations, as well as all sorts of other public functions with which Israel is associated: Israel Independence Day celebrations, U.N.O. concerts, exhibitions of Israel art, etc. Enormously popular with the Jewish public which greets her with wild enthusiasm, she follows everything attentively, curious about every presentation, invites the artists to join her at intermission time and inquires in detail about their activity.

In 1954, as a mark of gratitude, President Ben-Zvi sent Queen Elisabeth a Jerusalem Bible. "For the Lord guards the ways of the righteous," he inscribed in it.

The Queen answered: "Your precious present will remain for me a symbol of the tie which has always attached me to the People of God at the time of the sufferings in Exile, and of their glorious return to the Promised Land."

No words can better express Queen Elisabeth's friendship for us, and nothing honours our country more than this friendship of Queen Elisabeth, the Grand Lady of our Time.

AN UNFORGETTABLE MEETING

By Mrs. CHAIM WEIZMANN

THE present visit of Queen Elisabeth of the Belgians brings to my recollection our last and unforgettable meeting on the soil of this country exactly 26 years ago.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of the Belgians, were in April 1933 the guests of the then High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Wauchope, at Government House in Jerusalem. My husband and I met them at luncheon on the day before they were due to end their visit.

The royal couple had just returned from a tour of Tel Aviv, full of praise, admiration and enthusiasm for all they had seen there.

"Have you been at a kibbutz yet?" my husband asked.

The King was surprised. "What is that?" he exclaimed.

My husband replied: "We Jews have built cities from the Pyramids to Brooklyn, but the Jewish village you can find only in this country."

His Majesty expressed a keen desire to visit a Jewish village. As they were leaving the following day, it was agreed that we should meet at the moshav of Nahalal, in the Emek, on their way north to Haifa where they were to take ship.

When my husband and I arrived at Nahalal a full hour before our appointment, we found the King and Queen already there, closeted with members of the village committee and the head of the Girls Agricultural School.

They were earnestly discussing crops, the effects of drought and rainfall, and other agricultural difficulties and hazards. It was really a moving scene: the heads of a distinguished Royal House in Europe and Jewish farmers ignoring the difference in social status and engrossed in talk about farming.

Their Majesties wanted to walk through the settlement and inspect one of the homesteads.

"Choose any one," I suggested to Her Majesty, and we entered a house we happened to be passing.

The settler was home, although his wife had gone to the Beit Ha'Am to be present at the reception for the royal visitors. The interior was spotlessly clean. On the shelf were works by Karl Marx, Freud, Bergson, and a cookery book.

"What was your profession before you came here?" the Queen asked him.

"I was a lawyer."

"And would you like to return to your former home and profession?"

"Never!" he replied. "My home is here and this soil is mine!"

From that day our contact and deep understanding sprang and developed. Queen Elisabeth frequently recollected on various later occasions how much that visit had moved her. It is indeed gratifying to know that Her Majesty is coming back to see a country which in the past 26 years has given a home and soil to so many, many of our people.

Queen of Belgium in the Old City during her 1933 visit
Photo by Orushkes

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AFTER several years of repeatedly on both sides we call on some old friends who live at the back of beyond, only to find that they have just chosen this very time to go on holiday. We are, however, kindly received by their young son, on leave from the army, who, without having the least idea who we are, welcomes us in, whips out a tea trolley with biscuits on doily'd plates and asks how we are and how is the weather in our part of the world, and other polite and discreet questions until he accompanies us to the gate, assuring us earnestly that though his parents will be sick at having missed us.

•

AM very much impressed by this display of tact and aplomb in one so young and consider writing to his parents, recommending a career in the Diplomatic Service. Have seldom met anyone so diplomatic. Use the whole of the journey home to lecture to my own son on the nuances and desirability of social behaviour. Would he serve tea, I ask unhopefully, and would he ask how they were with such charming solicitude?

•

SON says he would certainly give them tea. He can't guarantee doilies or the best cups but he thinks they would be glad of plastic cups if they were thirsty. Also he would give them bread and butter if he thought they looked hungry but he wouldn't talk to them. If they are all right then there is nothing to worry about and if they feel ill they would tell him and he would get a doctor. Also, he will not tell them that he had the 'flu and had to stay in bed for a week. Try to explain to him that "How are you" is not a medical inquiry.

•

ASK him if he will then sit in silence while the guests drink tea and he says why not, do I think that people want to listen to him talking? Why do I always tell him to be quiet if his conversation is so entertaining? If I don't want to listen to him then why should strangers?

•

DO not know how other people manage with their sons but can see that the Diplomatic Service will have to rub along without mine.

A DREAM COME TRUE

By Lionel Caplan

WHEN Yvonne Louise Jauneau arrives in Israel early next week, along with scores of farmers, agronomists and assorted representatives of agricultural organizations and ministries from more than 20 countries, to take part in the International Farmers Convention, she will, in a very literal sense, be realising the dream of her life.

It began last November when the 35-year-old farm wife from the tiny French village of Epieds-en-Beauce (70 inhabitants) read about a Farmers Convention to take place in Israel in March-April. In addition to the programme of lectures and tours, she read of the invitation of Israel's farmers to their counterparts in France (and every other participating country) to be their guests in Israel farms for one week prior to the opening of the convention in Jerusalem on April 5.

The Jauneaus, unable to afford the trip themselves, decided to write to "*Les Programmes de France*" which produces a weekly half-hour show called "Dream of Your Life" over Radios Luxembourg and Monte Carlo.

Contestants simply describe their secret and not-so-secret hopes and yearnings in letters to "*Les Programmes*" and, after careful scrutiny by a panel of judges, the three dreamers whose wishes are most convincingly put down are chosen winners.

Each week, a different category of contestants is invited to participate. The category may be one of age, hobby or profession.

On December 21, 1958, the category was farmers.

As Yvonne Jauneau told the Convention Committee in a recent note, "I simply wrote a letter telling about my wish to fly to Israel for the Convention and at the same time to visit a kibbutz. The saints were with me and I was chosen as one of the three finalists."

Nation Revived

Why Israel? "Because the country is new and at the same time old. Israel represents the revival of a people unprecedented in history."

In 1938, the Jauneaus purchased a few deserted buildings on an abandoned farm after Henri Charles Jauneau, who is coming to Israel with his wife, found his job as a building mason too unstable to support his wife and daughter.

They now cultivate 150 dunams with the aid of two horses ("Our son-in-law has a tractor on an adjacent farm. He helps us out when we need it.") The Jauneaus raise livestock (five milk cows), rabbits, chickens and hens.

They have a five-room house with water, electricity and gas. Mrs. Jauneau's only complaint is a somewhat primitive sewage system.

As a Catholic, Yvonne Jauneau goes to Mass each Sunday ("My husband goes occasionally") and although she knows the catechism has never read the Bible.

Aside from a small trip each year, when they visit other farmers in the area, or an occasional visit to Orléans, 30 kilometres away, and the weekly shopping in Patay, where she goes by leader to sell the poultry, the Jauneaus do almost no travelling. This will be their first real vacation since they were married 32 years ago.

"*Les Programmes de France*" is sending a reporter — who will be the guest of Kol Yisrael — to record, for listeners in France, a dream come true.

Teenagers Look at Policy

During her visit to the White House, Rafia Ayub of Pakistan presented an enamelled metal box and tray to Mr. Gruenther for President Eisenhower. Looking on (left to right) are Daniela Jaffe of Israel, Kustijah Prodjolalito of Indonesia and Hasan Guchuyildiz of Turkey.

THE 34 delegates to the "New York Herald-Tribune" Forum for High School Students from all over the world, where Israel is represented by Daniela Jaffe of Haifa, are finishing their tour and will be on their way home next week. Last Monday "The Herald-Tribune" published the text of a discussion by the Forum on "Policy and People." Forum Director Mrs. Helen Waller started the debate by saying:

"The countries Dandy (Daniela's nickname) and Nadia come from, the countries they are going back to next week, are at war. What can teenagers in this situation do when they meet? Must they hate each other?"

Nadia Balbaa, U.A.R.: "The answer is no. When we were all together preparing the outline for today's programme a new question came into my mind: When you think about a country should you think of its policy or of its people? When we are trying to think how a problem can be solved should we think of the past or look forward to the future? I vote for the second."

Daniela Jaffe, Israel: "I agree with you, Nadia, in order to improve the situation in our part of the world we should not look back into the past. Let's face the present facts and look forward to the future."

Nadia: "All right. When it comes to the Arab-Israel problem I am convinced and deeply believe that right is on our side, but Dandy is just as convinced that her side is right. Both of us are aware, however, that this tension in the Middle East should not go on forever."

Daniela: "Leaders of both sides have to sit together and talk things over."

Nadia: "But this is too idealistic. I agree with you, Dandy, that dialogue is always much better than two monologues. Here again the United Nations can play the role of Moderator.

"Western policy toward the Arab countries is very important too. This feeling of superiority which the West is adopting toward the Arab countries only makes the conflict worse. How do you think I feel when somebody calls me a political vacuum?"

Daniela: "If the Middle East were developed and using its resources nobody could talk about it as a political vacuum, the area is rich. The Arabs have oil and cotton that we could use, we have doctors and industrial products you could use."

Nadia: "But you just can't ignore the political situation. We just can't concentrate on our economies until the political problem is solved."

Daniela: "On this point I don't agree. My idea is that if we could just begin to help each other in small practical ways, through this the political situation might become better."

Nadia: "If we looked into the past it would be hopeless, but the shortcoming of being 17 is to look into the future." *(JTA)*

Baking Bee Produces Delights

By Molly Bar-David

OUR WIZO Group at Bavyon decided to have a Baking Bee. Twenty-five of us sat around and watched the magic performance. I was awed by the cakemakers present. It was a wonderful two hours of fun and education, and then we had tea with the treats we had prepared. So try these in your neighbourhood when you get together:

Shoshee's Yeast Cake

20 grams fresh yeast, 3½ cups flour, 1 cup milk, 100 grams butter, 2 to 4 tbsps. sugar, 1 egg, raisins, nuts, as desired.

Mix yeast in half cup of lukewarm milk and set aside. Cream butter and sugar, add the egg, the milk in which the yeast has been dissolved, flour, and then the remaining half cup of milk. Mix together. Let rise for one hour. Roll out to 1 cm. thickness. Spread with warm butter or oil. Sprinkle with nuts and raisins or candied peel. Roll up. Bake for about half an hour at 375 F.

Margalit's Filling

This may be used for the above cake to make a "*Mohn Cake.*"

3 cups poppy seed, 1 cup milk or water, ½ cup honey, grated rind of 1 lemon, ¼ cup sugar, pinch of salt.

Scald poppyseeds and drain well. If coarse, pound to a pulp or put through food chopper. Combine with honey, milk, sugar and salt and cook over a low flame, stirring often, until mixture thickens. Cool before using as a filling.

Isobel's Fabulous Icing

Isobel created this icing and cake filling during our austerity years when cream was unavailable. It has the consistency of whipped cream, and tastes something like it, but better, and stays sweet and fresh for many days.

4 tbsps. flour, 1 cup milk, 1 pkg. margarine, 1 cup fine sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Mix flour and milk and stir it over a flame until it becomes smooth and very thick. Set aside to cool. With a mixmaster or Dover beater, thoroughly cream the sugar and margarine (be sure the sugar is not of a coarse variety) until the sugar is dissolved. Slowly beat in the cooled milk-sauce and beat until fluffy and looking like whipped cream. Add the vanilla or other flavouring. Cocoa (about 5 tbsps.), or glazed fruits, or nuts, or raisins, or coconut or rind may be added if desired.

Lucy's Butter Cake

1¾ cups sifted flour, ½ cup softened margarine, 1 cup fine sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup and 1 tbsp. water, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1 tbsp. baking powder.

Lucy usually uses water instead of milk in her cakes (she says they seem to be lighter), and she sifts her flour again and again and again. The above is a "quick buttercake" similar to her own, and comes out as level as water.

Sift flour several times with the dry ingredients. Cream butter and sugar (use fine granulated sugar) and beat in the egg. Add dry ingredients alternately with the mixed liquids. Bake in two layers for about 20 minutes at 375 F. Cool in pan for ten minutes and then turn on to a cake rack to finish cooling. Split and fill with Isobel's icing and sliced bananas, and top with Isobel's icing, to which cocoa has been added.

Isobel and Lucy's Cake

The cake for which bathing beauties have been named "Cheese-cake."

1¾ cups cookie crumbs (18 Marie cookies), ½ cup margarine, 1¼ cups sugar, 500 grams Tnuva cream cheese, 3 eggs, 2 tsps. vanilla, 2 large bottles sour cream.

For the crust, crumble the biscuits and mix with ¼ cup margarine and ¼ cup sugar. Put into a spring form or other pan and refrigerate. Meanwhile mix the cheese with the eggs and ¾ cup of sugar, ¼ cup soft margarine, and 1 tsp. of vanilla, until very smooth. Put this mixture on the crust and then bake for 20 minutes in a slow oven, then for 2 minutes in a medium oven (to form a tender crust). Remove from oven and cool slightly while you mix the sour cream with ¼ cup sugar and 1 tsp. vanilla. Slowly spoon this cream mixture over the cake. Return to oven and bake for 10 minutes in a hot oven (375 F.). Cool at room temperature and chill before serving.

ORLON

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Jacquards from Caesarea

FRENCH-ISRAEL friendship was demonstrated in Caesarea last week with the opening there of an additional branch of Francitex, the Lyons jacquard manufacturers.

The branch will manufacture woven cottons in 200 different patterns in keeping with the latest French fashions. Samples were exhibited at a press tour of the factory which was attended by the French Ambassador, M. Pierre E. Gilbert, and representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as well as USOM officials and leading Israel textile manufacturers.

The fabrics were then shown in some smart models made by Paula Stein, Edith Ehrenfeld, Saks Models Ltd. and Irene and Moritz.

Guaranteed against shrinkage, and requiring very little ironing, the Francitex fabric, with woven instead of printed patterns, is much more practical for Israel, the director of the new plant, Mr. Edmond Benmussa (oldest of the five brothers who manage the French firm), told the guests. By the end of the year, he hopes that some French designers will be sent to Israel to find inspiration in a sun-drenched country and develop new ideas for its needs.

Francitex, one of the largest jacquard firms in Europe, belongs to the Benmussa family, which has brought to Israel their international know-how and an industrial tradition that goes back five generations. The family came from Tunis 40 years ago, established themselves in Lyons, and now export to 42 countries. Their factory recently won first prize for textile production in France. Israel Francitex is equipped with the most modern machinery. Produced entirely from Israel cotton the fabric is manufactured and processed entirely by local labour. The firm's first Israel factory, opened three years ago, has exported to 18 countries.

Romance in Beirut

The Benmussas' decision to produce in Israel began with a Beirut romance. It was there that Edmond Benmussa, then an officer with the Free French forces, met a sabra he was later to marry, the former Ethel Zeesman, daughter of a Tel Aviv dentist, who was studying at the University of Beirut. During his present visit to the plant, M. Benmussa also bought a plot on which he hopes to build his home when he settles in Israel.

He believes that his 13-dunam plant in Caesarea, which employs 48, can produce enough jacquard to export on a large scale to the Middle East. The fabric's fast colour, guaranteed to withstand boiling or the sub-tropical sun, is ideal for this climate, M. Benmussa maintains. It is an example of French technique and taste, but he is certain the firm will soon develop its export market by virtue of having a "made in Israel" label. He points to the fact that such international commercial centres as New York, London and Hong Kong are already ordering jacquard cotton made here. The material will sell locally for IL7-8 a metre. *D.L.*

Spring frock of Francitex jacquard modelled at Caesarea plant.

Waists at the Waistline

THE news coming out of Paris for the last few months has become confirmed by the local fashion arbiters. The waistline at the waistline is back with a vengeance.

Klein and Co., a leading Jerusalem fashion shop, has entered in the spirit of the thing enthusiastically. Wide buckled belts and cumberbands are legion in the spring and summer fashions shown by the shop at the King David Hotel last week. The show was in aid of the Israel Rheumatic Fever Society.

The narrowed middle is further emphasized by billowing skirts atop layers of stiff crinolines. And very pretty they are in gay cotton prints with fitted bodices topped by thin shoulder straps. Romantic dance dresses are of the same genre. One beauty which was listed in the programme as "Blushing Pink" is a chiffon confection of just that colour with a square-necked embroidered bodice. For very formal occasions, Klein and Co. contribute a black embroidered cotton dress moving easily over several crinolines. The neckline is almost off the shoulder.

The indispensable spring suit makes its appearance in several interesting variations, uniformly smart and useful. Our favourite in this group is a black and white buttery tweed suit (illustrated picture). The cardigan jacket is piped in black. A handsome black satin blouse and cumberband comes with.

A very tall girl could not do better than the fingertip-jacket suit shown by Klein & Co. in a light green and white tweed with tiny buttons marching down the long jacket. A pure silk flowered blouse is worn with it.

Speaking of silk, a material which is a boon for summer by virtue of its light weight and easy washability, the Jerusalem shop wisely encourages its use in both casual blouses and lots afternoon dresses. Outstanding was a silk dress patterned in a bold abstract print of black, beige and white, with a wide skirt and generous V-neckline. In a simpler vein is a quietly patterned silk with a casual drawstring neck, tiny sleeves, its waist etched by two pert bows.

The collection includes a high percentage of winners by the quality fashion houses of Aled, Telva, Elanit, Matzkin and Gottex, whose products have been reviewed in these columns during the past few weeks. If we must single out one number, it is a startlingly handsome bottle-green velveteen coat and dress by Matzkin. The coat is waterproof and the dress simple and slim.

It should be noted in conclusion that the ubiquitous stole of former years has been largely replaced this summer by pert boleros or small shawls. *EM.R.*

Be Careful with Insecticides

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Eliahu Yaron

THE warm weather is about due and with it will come the insect pests: not only flies and mosquitoes but ants and cockroaches and other creepy crawlies. Not only pests of man but pests of plants as well will emerge, to wreak thousands of pounds worth of havoc on the ripening crops and fruit. The Colorado beetle, the Mediterranean fruit fly and all sorts of weevils and bugs pass the winter, usually as eggs, and hatch out just in time for the harvest.

Control of these pests, even in these days of insecticides, is a very complicated problem. Many of the insects and bugs have become resistant to D.D.T., some even to gammexane or B.H.C., and just as in the case of bacteria and antibiotics, the manufacturers are bringing out new insecticides in the hope that they will do the job before resistance is developed to them as well. Some of the newer insecticides are harmless to man; some, especially the "organic phosphatides" such as parathion, are almost as deadly to man as to beetles.

Last year, several children died as a result of poisoning with insecticides, usually parathion. Many others had narrow escapes and had to be treated in hospital. Parathion acts as a nerve poison and stops the chemical activity of the nerves, preventing them from passing messages on to the muscles and causing paralysis. The chemical affected, called cholinesterase, can be tested for in the blood and Kupat Holim performs routine tests of this kind in agricultural workers engaged in insecticide spraying. If the level of cholinesterase in the blood is reduced, this is a sign of commencing poisoning with parathion and precautions are tightened up.

The Ministry of Health has banned the use of parathion by anyone under the age of 18 and insists that a special mask be worn when spraying is done. In fact no one should be allowed to use this insecticide who has not passed a special course in the precautions to be taken. The Ministry would like to ban it altogether — as has been done in several areas of the U.S. — and substitute slower acting, but much less poisonous malathion. Unfortunately import of agricultural insecticides is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, which has so far turned a deaf ear to the pleas of the health authorities. So easy is parathion to come by in rural areas that one man last year took some home to get rid of his mosquitoes, sprayed his house — and killed his youngest child.

For domestic use, probably the best insecticide is lindane which is readily available in Israel, mixed with D.D.T. and gammexane. It is no use spraying the air however, as many householders do; the drops just fall down to the ground. The best method is to spray the walls and furniture systematically from time to time so that any insect resting on the surface will come into contact with the insecticide. They don't die immediately but absorb the poison through their legs and body surfaces and are paralyzed within an hour or two. Some preparations on the market contain only pyrethrum which is merely a "knock down" spray. The insects succumb quickly, but unless they are brushed outside within an hour or two, they come round and are soon as active as ever. Whatever you use, however, you should be careful to keep away from children and spraying should never be done with uncovered food on the table. Even the so-called harmless insecticides are poisonous in one's dinner.

Passover Spring Cleaning Ahead!

WITH Purim already past housewives now face preparations for Passover—and that generally means a real spring cleaning. We are sure most housewives will agree with us that this should not be left for one gigantic effort a day or two before the holiday is upon us. Far better to decide ahead of time what has to be done — make a list — and then divide up the work over the weeks that remain. Of course, if you are having your home repainted, your planning will have to revolve around the quirks and temperament of your painter (for such readers, we will be providing details, on how to get rid of paint marks on tiles, windows, bathtubs, etc., the corollary of "having the place done up").

For those who are simply spring-cleaning we suggest that the plan run something like this:

(1) Turn out all cupboards —linen, food, clothes, medicine and cosmetics; clean and repaper shelves. Replace items, eliminating winter things as much as possible in clothes cupboards, whittling down items in the food cupboard, so that the final clear-through and replacement with Passover items will be a simple matter.

(2) Clean all windows, mirrors, and glass in pictures and framed photographs.

(3) Clean and polish all furniture and woodwork.

(4) Clean and polish all ornaments, including brass, copper and silver items.

(5) Clean carpets, rugs, mats, wall hangings.

(6) Clean and polish your book shelves, and dust the books.

(7) Clean all crockery, glassware, pots and pans, putting away as much as possible that won't be used up to and during Pessah.

(9) Clean all cutlery (packing away, as above).

The order in which these and any other chores you yourself may have depends entirely on your own home — number of rooms, the make-up of your family, etc.

We also will include each week during preparation for Passover suggestions sent in by our Readers. This will facilitate carrying out the Passover plan.

Here is one sent in by a reader from Tel Aviv, on cleaning woodwork. As an alternative to using soap and water, she suggests the following:

Combine one third each oil, kerosene and vinegar. Mix thoroughly. Apply with a soft cloth. This will clean off the dirt and leave a glossy finish at the same time.

We tried this out, and it works. To be sure that the glossy finish was retained, however, we went over our woodwork *very lightly* with a minimum of furniture polish and an extra rub up, and obtained an even brighter lustre—so that items on the shelves were reflected in the woodwork (painted, *not* varnished), almost as though it was glass.

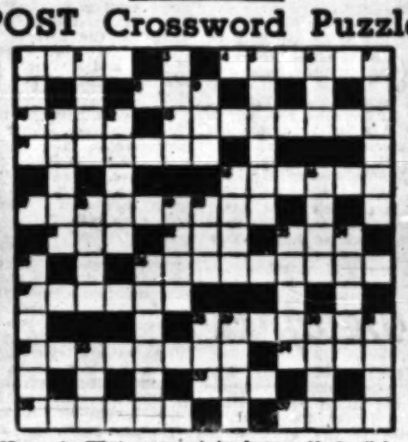
Any further suggestions?

Problem Corner

A reader has asked for help in connection with the following: She says: "How can stains be removed from Plastic cups and plates without using steel wool, which removes the surface?"

Do you know the answer?

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. What many a monkey has to wear? 4. The way to act? 8. Prepare to make a hit. 10. This angel's in Russia. 13. One thrown off a ship? 14. Allow room for what road builders do? 15. Pay to stop moving about? 17. Chronometer. 21. The sound of wedding bells? 22. It's often strained. 23. Not much to drink. 26. The region is finally Conservative. 27. An insect on edge in Ireland. 28. The criminals may be all at sea. 32. Did he laugh when painted? 34. Not really a part of Kentucky. 35. The container's a tiny bit short. 36. Statement taken from a porter? 37. Sudden misfortune, perhaps.

DOWN. — 1. Study at high pressure. 2. Fairy on ice? 3. Glassy mineral. 5. Food you get when you go in? 6. Shown inside. 7. Poet who started as a doctor? 9. Thirty days wouldn't be enough for her. 11. As fanatical as a bird might be? 12. He gets a boy a girl. 15. Possibly a famous feature. 16. Small band engaged in histrionics. 18. A growing source of money? 19. Particular. 20. Always short. 23. Meat, yet wood, we hear. 24. Tidy up in the aviary? 25. Difficult to believe in when flying. 26. Farmer in a boat? 28. Maybe a cat, but whip it for a dog. 29. Flower girl. 30. What you never can do in a play. 31. Put away. 33. Initially a bigwig.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

Across. — 1. Bush (baby). 4. Abused 8. Was (saw) 10. Abed 13. Hope-less 14. D-one-gal. 15. Stella 17. Test match 21. SOS 22. Too (two) 23. Sam (B.A.) 26. Tot-ten-ham 27. Tandem. 28. Capital 32. Calendar 34. Late 35. Bus 36. Spouse 37. Bent.

Down. — 1. Bead. 2. Sten. 3. Ha-ha 5. Breath 6. Sue 7. Dismal 9. Sol 11. Bones 12. Dents 15. S-co-t. 16. Leah 18. Soon 19. A-tom. 20. Tot 23. Snail 24. Marat 25. S-tacks 26. Tennis 28. Cab 29. A-rum 30. Ta-me 31. Left 33. Leo.

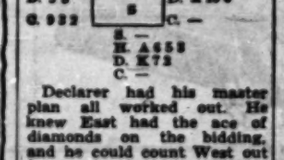
BRIDGE

Avoidance Play

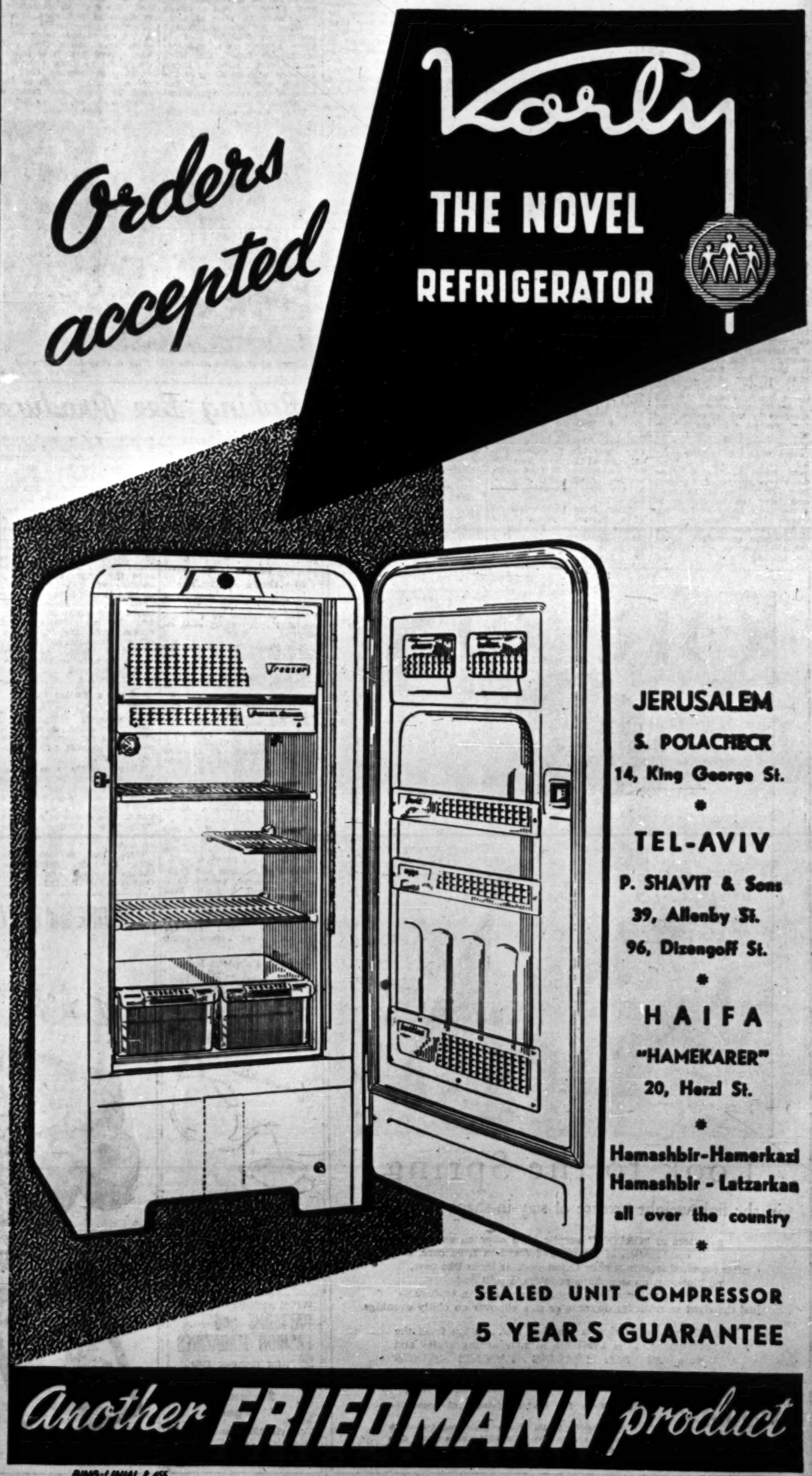
By JERUSALEMITE

THE above gem appeared recently in the foreign press. I would readily have given it camouflaged as a Purim problem, but on further consideration I found it too involved.

South reached four spades, the vulnerable opponents having taken no part in the bidding. West won two rounds of clubs, and a third round was ruffed by East and overruffed by South. Declarer drew ace and queen of trumps and took a free finesse through West's jack, establishing the following situation:



Declarer had his master plan all worked out. He knew East had the ace of diamonds on the bidding, and he could count West out for ten black cards. If West held at least one heart, there would be a squeeze in the red suits against East.

But East too had done his bit of figuring. He had to count on finding his partner with the jack of diamonds, and when the trump finesse came he dumped the diamond queen as a precautionary measure. When South later entered dummy with a heart and confirmed his suspicions by calling for dummy's king of trumps, he did a Houdini and jettisoned his ace!

Being out of trumps, declarer naturally could not afford to lose a diamond to West, and as hearts did not split he was eventually set by one trick.